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"LOST FOR WANT OF A WORD!"

"Lost for want of a word!"
Fallen among thieves and dying,
Priests and Levites passing
The place where he is lying;
He is too faint to call,
Too far off to be heard—
There are those beside life's highway
Lost for want of a word!

"Lost for want of a word!"
All in the black night straying
Among the mazes of thought,
False light ever betraying.
Oh! that a human voice
The murky darkness had stirred!
Lost and benighted forever!
Lost for want of a word!

"Lost for want of a word!"
Too high, it may be, and noble,
To be ever checked in his sin,
Or let to Christ in his trouble;
No one boldly and truly
To show him where he has erred—
Poor handful of dust and ashes!
Lost for want of a word!

"Lost for want of a word!"
A word that you might have spoken;
Who knows what eyes may be dim,
Or what hearts may be aching and broken?
Go, scatter beside all waters,
Nor sicken at hope deferred;
Let never a soul by thy dumbness
Be lost for want of a word.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Saratoga, July 19, 1875.

The intelligent readers of the GAZETTE will remember the writer's visit to this place last winter, when the snow was piled up on every side, and when this great summer city presented itself in its most drowsy and sombre aspect. Now all is life and motion, and the glare of the brilliantly lighted saloons of fashion dazzles the beholder beyond description.

Saratoga has seen boiling over with boat-races. The Regatta has become one of the things of the past,—for this year at least. Yet it is a fruitful theme in and about the hotels, and everywhere in general. The boys who wore the colors of their favorite college upon their hats have doffed them to a great extent, and every one seems to feel a sense of relief now that the great race is over. It was the finest university race ever witnessed in this country, and the usual bickerings and recriminations were entirely discarded; and while there were many sad and downcast faces on the journey homeward from the lake, yet the boys have taken their defeat in a high-spirited and gentlemanly manner. Ladies who wore uncomplimentary colors can now dress in shades more consistent with their complexion.

The hotels are crowded to their utmost capacity. During the rush of Regatta week they were obliged to room out many of their guests. Many persons have sad experiences at this season of the year in fashionable summer resorts. The bland-faced hotel clerk is your mortal enemy. You come in to the spacious office all dusty and brown and ask for a room. Perhaps your clothes are not of the latest cut, or possibly your voice is anxiously tremulous. Abstracted clerk patronizingly converses with two young snobs, glances over the register, looks out of the window, rings the bell and tells the porter to take a dainty pasteboard to No. 33 and wait for an answer. All this time you are allowed to stand in amazement—if such is your good fortune to possess—when suddenly the polished official shoves the register toward you, and calls the porter to take this gentleman's baggage to room No. 1407! without giving the by this time submissive guest an opportunity to be heard as to whether he will take a sky parlor or look elsewhere.

Assurance or cheek are indispensable qualifications here. The waiters regard one as so much cash in their pockets. It don't answer to fee the avaricious attendant until you get ready to leave, because there is a chance of your being neglected if the dusky-face's idea of the prospective fee happens to be over-estimated. This same feeling obtains among the boys who dip at the springs. I will let you into a secret: When near the favorite spring, just put your forefinger and thumb carelessly into your waistcoat pocket, and the trouble of waiting for a turn vanishes instantly.

The political aspirations of the proprietor of Congress Hall bring a great many notable persons to that place. At the Grand Union, A. T. Stewart's hotel, there is a mixed class of guests, some of whom are of the greasy, black finger nailed order of humanity. There is no lack of money among this class, and they puff away at their cheap segars in utter obliviousness of the strength of their neighbors' power of endurance. These murky-visaged people of the metropolis wear good-natured faces after a heavy three o'clock dinner, and the hard earnings are spent freely at the Mountain House and sea shore.

There is an entirely different element at the United States Hotel, whose park and cottages eclipse the other leading hotels in the mind of your correspondent. The guests are evidently rich, but not gaudy, and they take much comfort in their high-backed rockers—on the inner veranda, looking out upon the park and the lighted porticoes of the cottages at the south side.

But if you wish to find real culture, refinement and quiet, there is no place equal to the Clarendon, on South Broadway, with its park and spring. This is the last of the wooden structures, all the other hotels which have been destroyed by fire at different times within the past ten years having been rebuilt in brick. On the porch of the Clarendon, the conversation of its guests will stand the test of any intelligent listener. Unlike the Congress and Grand Union, the guests do not puff away in such a vigorous manner as to lead one to suppose that their life depended upon it, but those who smoke go to the proper place, thus sparing the ladies from fits of strangling and intermittants at attempts at looking pleased thereby.

Every night there is a hop given at the leading hotels from 8 to 11 o'clock. In this way the fair guests manage to decoy the male element of the rising generation from the billiard room, or perhaps the bar. A half-hour's whirling finds them in some shady corner of the porch, where some pretty things are said, and matters come out pretty near as mamma had managed to make them.

There are not as many pretty girls here as one would expect to find among such a gay throng. The scraggy ones are given to much dressing, which is necessary, moreover, as old wares are generally a drug upon the matrimonial market. Managing mammas are more successful in assisting the girls towards a speedy and promising engagement, as they are adepts in the business, and know how it should be done without giving the alarm to the unsuspecting object of attack. However, there are less matches made here of late years, consequently less are looked for. A rainy day at the Springs is a calamity indeed.

Business men find it extremely difficult to kill time even in the most favorable weather, but when a regular storm sets in, as it did last Thursday night, and continued throughout Friday, you can imagine what a fearful spectacle the grand piazzas of the hotels presented.

The men read the papers—to themselves, of course—while their submissive wives sat beside their lords and looked pensively at an occasional passer-by, and their daughters were making the best of the inclement weather to monopolize the time of the boys as they promenaded up and down the spacious verandas.

From seven to nine o'clock in the morning is a lively time about the springs, and the dippers have plenty to do to serve the early birds who come out for a walk and a drink from their favorite spring before breakfast. The new comers as a rule think that all the ills that flesh is heir to are dispelled in a ratio corresponding to their gorging capacity. Thus it happens that they get sick, and fail to find the relief which they most sought for. Some of them will drink four or five glasses of mineral water, while others indulge in a glass or two at every spring that lies in their way. But they soon learn to imbibe more judiciously after a few of those ordeals are over.

A vast majority of sojourners take lodgings in boarding houses. Almost every house is converted into a hotel on a small scale during the season, bringing in a rich revenue as a compensation for the condescension. All the eminently respectable gentlemen in unbecoming wigs and sombre whiskers, together with their wrinkled better halves and marriageable daughters, swarm in these private houses. Every front yard has its croquet, over which the girls wrangle, and ere the season is over they manage to capture some unsuspecting invalid of the lank haired order.

One of the worst features of Saratoga is the trouble people have with their servants. They are the masters in summer, and command exorbitant wages for inferior work. In the winter time they will work for almost nothing at all. They are inconsistent at their best, and never seem to know when they are well off. A prominent man of this place, a leading churchman, was kicked out of the kitchen of one of the citizens' houses, for endeavoring to induce a faithful cook to leave her place, to work in his large boarding house. These kind of outside Christians do more harm to religion than can be estimated.

Saratoga abounds in maple and elm trees, making the place very attractive and delightfully cool in summer. Union Avenue, the new road to the lake, has three rows of trees which are all growing finely. There is a pretty "walk through the woods" to Excelsior Spring, about a mile to the north-east of the town. A little further on is the Sulphur Spring and bath-house. These baths are very popular and are well patronized. It makes one's face rather crooked to drink a swallow of the water, but the proprietor says he drinks nothing else with his meals. That man certainly has not a proud stomach. He would never have aroused the latent ire of Mrs. F's aunt, as poor Authur Clennam did.

The merchants are in a flurry over A. T. Stewart's new store, and they scent the regions of bankruptcy straightway. But it only lasts during the rush, and closes when the season is over. I forgot one thing when I spoke of the hotel clerks as my mortal enemy, I should have included the hack-driver. If there is one thing more than another, as Lord Dundreary says, that tends to make a man feel like using naughty words, it is the man who sits upon the box, and who twirls his whip defiantly in your face. You are at his mercy, and he knows it, and profits by it. If blessed with a pair of substantial legs, one can act more independently, but it is impossible to escape him altogether, and do the town properly. But I am aware that the readers of the GAZETTE are tired, as well as myself, and in bidding them good-by, I trust they will come to this delightful place, and see for themselves before the summer is at an end.

BITZER.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

CRESSON SPRINGS.

Cresson Springs, Pa., 7th mo. 15, 1875.

EDITOR GAZETTE.—It is quite fashionable now-a-days to write something "for the paper" whenever one goes a little distance from home. I presume most of your readers know something of this handsome place of resort, but there may be some others who have never been here and are less familiar with it. Some may have thought, like myself, that Cresson is a little town, but such is not the fact. It is simply a "Summer Resort," gotten up by the "Cresson Springs Company," who are mainly stockholders in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The location is at the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, some 2000 feet above the level of the sea; and about 252 miles by rail, west of Philadelphia. It is in Cambria county. The grounds comprise some 400 acres, covered mainly with a primitive growth of forest trees, but handsomely improved, and provided with serpentine drives that lead away into the distance. "The Mountain House" is the main building. It is a large frame structure, standing upon an eminence overlooking the railroad, and about one-eighth of a mile from it. It is said to be capable of accommodating 700 guests. No *bar* is visible in this hotel—that necessary accompaniment (?) being kept in the rear. Besides the hotel proper, there are some ten or a dozen cottages connected with it, and used as lodging rooms &c., for the guests. These cottages are all frame, but neat and comfortable in appearance, and well furnished. Some of them are as much as a furlong away. They are protected by the nicest shade. There are also a dozen other cottages, owned and occupied by private parties as a summer resort, who have been allowed permission to erect them with the proviso that they must "*improve the ground and board at the hotel.*" Very wide and substantial plank walks connect all these with the main building. There is also a small frame "chapel," or place of worship hidden away among the trees. A plank-walk also leads to the famous Iron Spring a mile or so across the hills. The *popular* season here is rather short. And when the visitors all withdraw to their city homes, leaving only the guards to watch and keep the place, who can imagine the dreariness of the scene? But as long as the life and bustle is kept up, this is certainly a nice place to come to. Though as far as I myself am concerned—leaving business altogether out of view—I think I prefer the "shore." There seemed to be something down there to make me hungry, I believe I ate as much in one day there, as I do in two here. The cost of living (or boarding) is much the same.

The Pennsylvania State Dental Society is holding its annual meeting here. Delegates are in attendance from nearly all parts of the State. Some most excellent remarks have fallen from the lips of some of the speakers. Some of which I think would be interesting to the readers of the GAZETTE. Hence I will venture to send you some reports, particularly from the president's opening speech, which you will please dispose of as your superior judgment may dictate. Although this is a meeting of *Dentists*, yet some of the proceedings are most intimately connected with the interests of the *people*. Our meetings are to us dentists what the Teachers' Institutes are to the teachers; and the people are deeply concerned in the transactions of both. The doings of the former, however, have more vital importance, than those of the latter. The dentist has to restore and preserve the useful organs, rendering health, beauty, and happiness, to his patients; while the teacher is the director of intellectual and moral growth. There are many people who seldom give their teeth *even a thought*, much less any attention to cleanliness and preservation! until an exposed nerve calls their attention to it. I have thought sometimes it would inure to the interest and benefit of the public if we could have a small space in our best weekly newspapers set apart for the disseminations of dental information.

The president of our meeting, Prof. J. H. McQuillen, M. D., D. D. S., said, "variations in temperature and moisture are recognized as the most powerful influence in effecting the constant mutations taking place in animate and inanimate matter. That the teeth should be more or less affected by such influences, is but a reasonable inference, particularly when subjected to such marked and sudden variations as they are by Americans, in the use of fluid and solid articles of food. Attention has been directed over and over again to the injurious effect of the prevalent practice in our country, of persons seated at the table partaking of their meals, with a cup of tea or coffee as near the boiling point as possible, or at least scalding hot, on one side of the plate, and a tumbler of ice-water on the other side. Taking at one moment a mouthful of hot tea or coffee, and in a few seconds or minutes at most, to be followed by ice-water; this being continued throughout the meal. The meats and vegetables are also brought upon the table and kept as hot as possible by covered dishes, and in addition to that, to prevent any loss of temperature, the plates upon which the food is placed to be eaten from, are heated in an oven before being put upon the table. The food under such circumstances is not unfrequently so hot as to burn the mucous membrane of the tongue. A not uncommon practice among young Americans is to order in a restaurant a plate of stewed or fried oysters, and ice-cream at the same time, taking a mouthful of hot oysters at one moment, to be followed by one of ice-cream, until it is all eaten. Such sudden changes cannot be indulged in without harm to the structures sooner or later. Recognizing the fact that important results frequently follow the continued operations of slight causes, as for instance, water falling drop by drop on the hardest stones will gradually wear a hole into it, so the continued indulgence in the use of food with such marked variations of temperature, day after day, and year after year, must of necessity be attended by important changes in the structure of the teeth. It is must be borne in mind that the enamel and dentine differ markedly in density, and when subjected to variations of temperature, this difference in density will be attended by a marked difference in their relative contraction and expansion. Large fillings in the teeth, either of gold or amalgam, must of necessity be affected by such changes of temperature, and it is reasonable to infer that the loosening of such fillings is not unfrequently due to the prolonged operation of such changes."

These are only a few extracts from the valuable and interesting address delivered by the President at the opening of the convention. Prof. C. N. Peirce read a very interesting essay upon "The Lower Forms of Organic Life found within the Oral Cavity," which I will ask him to forward to you for publication. I single out this essay not only for its intrinsic value but because many of your readers are acquainted with the author, and might therefore feel more interest in the essay. I would be glad to furnish other things from the secretary's table, if encouraged by a full appreciation on the part of your many intelligent readers. The session commenced on Third day morning, and I presume it will close this afternoon. I came up here the day before, in *the daytime*, to see the country. But think I shall return to-night as soon as we get through.

Yours &c., G. W. ADAMS, D. D. S.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

KEEPING YOUNG.

In that able, well-conducted paper, *The Journal*, (an organ of the Society of Friends), a correspondent in last week's issue uses the following language: "The all but universal use of hair dye of late, among people growing gray, shows the intense, yes, agonizing desire of human beings to keep young. But neither hair dye, nor Ponce de Leon's Fountain of Perpetual Youth, nor Medea's Caldron have yet been found reliable means to this great end. There is, however, a most effective method of keeping young for those disposed to use it."

The writer in question has taken a very extensive range in illustrating his position by facts drawn from real life, presenting specimens of those who have lived to a venerable age, and continued in the full possession of their intellectual and moral faculties to the extent of their useful lives,—filling the most important positions in the pursuit of science in political life, as well as in concentrated efforts in moral means to render their fellow men both wiser and better.

There is one consideration, however of this subject, of a very practical nature, that deserves a passing notice, as we find from experience that employing means for *keeping young*, necessarily implies warding off the infirmities of age. Perhaps no picture of human life presents as melancholy features to contemplate as do aged persons whose minds have become so imbecile, and bodies so enervated as to be a burden to those among whom they live.

The habits of inactivity into which we fall, have a strong tendency to diminish our mental as well as bodily power, as we advance in years sufficiently to require more ordinary rest from bodily labor; and these habits, like others, increase by indulgence, until, in a short time after having tasted the sweets of repose in retirement, we find it very difficult to resume a former occupation, even in a manner demanding the most moderate exertion.

So true is it that habits of bodily, if not mental exercise, are necessary to the continuance of a "sound mind in a sound body."

This retirement from active life is so frequently attended with the declension of all our mental and bodily powers; the latter event has come to be regarded as almost a sure consequence of such change, and, where it is made by persons who have led lives of extraordinary activity, premature declension of mind seldom fails to succeed! More especially if the subject is not in possession of intellectual, or moral resources by which his mind may find employment. The true sphere of happiness in human life makes it therefore essential to secure its enjoyment in the period of advanced age, or even to have reasonable hopes of living to such a period,—must depend mainly on intellectual and moral cultivation; and when a time of life shall have been reached, that may render repose desirable, the man who is about to leave his business concerns may find in science, literature or moral reformation, (seeking everywhere his aid), abundant enjoyment for the best resources of his mind. With such qualification for entering the vale of years, the traveler will never weary for want of new prospects or the most ennobling employment, even though the immediate results may have been the subjects of limited observation.

WM. H. JOHNSON.

Edgar A. Poe's "Raven" has been translated into French by Stephani Mallarme, with original illustrations by Edouard Manet, and has just been published in folio form in Paris. The English verses are placed side by side with the translation. The illustrations are said to be very fantastic.

A PRACTICAL LOVER.

It was agreed on all hands that Ned Stone was a very practical fellow. He was a broker in the city. He had been a very poor man at one time in his life, and had to work very hard. His industry had in the end, however, met its due reward. At middle age he was comfortably circumstanced. When he announced it to his friends, therefore, that he thought of taking to himself a wife, it was thought generally that the step he meditated was a prudent one. And when he further stated that he had made an offer of his hand to one Georgiana Warren, the daughter of a wealthy merchant, and that his offer had been accepted by the lady, we, of course, hastened to tender our heartiest congratulation on that occasion.

Ned spoke of the matter in his own simple sober way.

"Well, you know, I am getting on," he said, "and if I am to marry it is about time I should think of setting about it. You're very kind. I think I shall be very happy—in fact I have no doubt about it—as happy as a fellow has a right to expect to be. One has no right to expect too much, of course. But I'm quite fond in my way of this Georgiana Warren, and I think that she in her way is fond of me. She is not too young or too old; not too good looking nor yet too plain; she is sensible and accomplished enough; and I don't see why I shouldn't make a very good sort of a husband. Perhaps I am not very fond of old Warren, the father, and perhaps he isn't very fond of me. But I don't know as that matters much. I dare say we shall understand each other better by and by; meantime, I must try and make the best of the old man's humor, and not run counter to him more than I can avoid. And it seems that the old fellow would be no fonder of anybody else than he is of me. You see it's our affair—Georgiana's and mine—and not his; though it's hard to make him see it in that light. But I dare say it will come right in the end. That's what I tell Georgiana when she takes up with gloomy views about her father's temper. She has good sense, and I think looks at the matter very much as I do—only, of course, she can't help feeling that he is her father, whereas, thank goodness, he ain't mine."

It will be seen that Ned Stone was not a lover to "sigh like a furnace." As to writing a woeful ballad to his mistress' eyebrows, I don't think he could have accomplished such a feat, even if his life depended upon his doing so. The thermometer of his love stood at temperate, with no tendency toward an upward rise. The marks of love, as they are generally understood, were not discernible upon him.

He never said a word as to the agitated state of his breast, nor to the excitement of his feelings. He did not regard Miss Warren as an angel or goddess. Probably he would have been the first to contradict any assertion that might have been made to the effect that she was anything of the kind. Miss Warren appeared to him what she seemed to everybody else—a nice, sensible English girl.

I called upon Stone one evening. He was alone. He looked a little grave, and held a small sealed packet. We discussed various indifferent subjects, then I inquired concerning Miss Georgiana.

"Oh, haven't you heard?" he answered. "But of course you couldn't have heard. The affair is off. Our affair has come to an end."

"You don't really mean that?" I asked in surprise.

"Yes, the thing's 'broken off,' as people say. It's a hard job, and I'm sorry for it, but it can't be helped."

Had the lady resented his serenity and discharged him? I asked myself.

As though he had heard the question he went on:

"It's the old man's doings. I hope he is satisfied now. He's the most unreasonable and disagreeable old fellow I ever had the misfortune to meet."

"But what did he do?"

"We fell out about the settlement—that was where the hitch arose. I'm sure I did all I could to please him. I gave up condition after condition, quite in opposition to the advice of my solicitor. I told him to settle what money he proposed to settle on his daughter—it wasn't much, after all—just as he pleased,—I didn't want to touch a half penny of it. He might settle it, I told him, just as strictly as ever he pleased, or he might settle nothing at all on her, if he liked that better. It was his daughter I wanted, and not his money. And for my part I'd take care that my wife never came to want. I undertook to insure my life for a large amount, and to assign the policy to trustees for her benefit, in case of my death, convenanting, of course, to have the premiums regularly paid to keep up the insurance in the regular way. I thought that a fair arrangement, but it did not content him.

"He wanted to tie my hands completely. He hadn't a hap'porth of confidence in me. He gave me credit for no sort of affection for his daughter. He insisted that any money that I in future might become possessed of I should covenant into a settlement. It is absurd. Of course I couldn't consent to it. I had business to consider. Of course my wife and children—if I had any—would reap the benefit as much as I should. I told Georgiana exactly how the matter stood. She's of age. I asked her whether she'd marry me without the consent of the old man. Poor girl! she was in an awful way. But she didn't care to do that. She shrank from offending her father, so there's no help for it—the thing's broken off, and I'm not to be married it seems—not this time at any rate."

He spoke rather sorrowfully, but still without the slightest trace of ill temper. I endeavored to console him in a common sort of way.

He opened the small packet he had been holding in his hand.

"This is pleasant," he said quietly. "Here are all my letters to Georgiana. Ah! and here is a little present I gave her, sent back to me."

There were not many letters. Their contents I could guess; little enough like conventional love letters; probably like unecstatic compositions, yet simple and to the point. The present was a ring—a large diamond heavily set in pure gold, just the valuable, simple, substantial present which I could have fancied Ned Stone selected for his betrothed.

"I suppose they'll expect me to send back Georgiana's letters to her."

"Undoubtedly."

"It's the usual way when engagements come to an end?"

"Certainly; it's the usual way."

He rubbed his chin and seemed to reflect a little.

"Have a cigar," he said, presently, "and let's talk about something else. This is not the most agreeable subject in the world. Tell me what you have been doing with yourself lately?"

We fell to talking about this, that and the other. Presently I went away. As I went away he said quietly: "I think I shall try to see Georgiana once more, for a particular reason."

I did not ask what the particular was, and he did not tell me.

A few nights afterward I saw him again. He was at no time subject to much change of mood, or at any rate seldom betrayed any variation of that kind. But it struck me that, if anything, he was in better spirits than usual.

"You did not mention," said he, "what I told you the other night—that my engagement was broken off?"

I explained that I had not mentioned it, for a particular good reason: I had not seen any person whom it would interest to be informed of the fact.

"It's just as well," he said, "because the engagement isn't broken off—or rather its on again."

"Indeed! I'm very glad to hear it."

"I told you I should try and see Georgiana again. Well, I knew that she often went with her father and other relations to the Zoological gardens on Sunday. So I went to the Zoological. I soon discovered her, with Warren and a lot of other people. She saw me, and understood by my sign that I wanted to speak on the quiet. Well, she lingered behind a little, and when the rest of the party went to look at the kangaroos, she slipped with me into the snake house. She looked a little frightened, and the tears were standing in her eyes.

"So I put my arms around her—it didn't matter to me who saw, you know—and told her there was nothing to be alarmed at, and that I only wanted to say a word or two. I told her that I was sorry I had not sent back her letters, as I ought to have done, but the plain fact of the matter was I couldn't do it."

"'You love me still, then, Ned?' she said.

"'Of course I do, Georgia,' I said, 'who's been telling you I don't?'

"She began crying bitterly.

"'Come, Georgia,' I said, 'let us get married whether papa likes it or not; only say the word.'

"She didn't say a word. Poor child. She could not speak for crying, and she looked at me, and gave me such a little nod, and then she began laughing through her tears. It was the prettiest sight you ever saw. Of course I kissed her; and then I turned, and who should be standing close by my side but old Warren.

"Georgia gave a little scream, and then tried to make believe that we were looking at the boa constrictor. But of course that didn't work, so I said to old Warren, in a cheery sort of way, and putting out my hand cheerfully: 'Mr. Warren, Georgia and I are going to be married—that's quite settled. But you and I may as well be friends all the same. We'd much rather have your consent than not. Suppose you give it to us?'

"He was so astonished that before I think he knew quite what he was doing, he'd taken my hand. With all his friends standing around and looking on, of course he could not go back after that. And—and so the thing was settled."

I congratulated him heartily. Presently I said, by way of change:

"How lucky it was that you didn't send back Miss Warren's letters."

"My dear fellow, that was what I wanted to explain to her; I couldn't send them back."

"You found them dear to you?"

At last, then, he had been betrayed into a feeling of romance!

"Not at all," he exclaimed. "I could not send them back, because I had not kept them. I destroyed them."

"Destroyed them?"

"Yes; what was the good of them? I keep business letters only—they're regularly docketed at my office. But as to Georgia's letters, they were of no use, so I made them into pipe lights."

"You didn't tell her that?"

"No,—I hadn't time. I never arrived at an explanation about the letters."

"Then, my dear Stone, let me entreat you, whatever you do, don't give Miss Warren your explanation about the matter."

"Why shouldn't I?"

"Don't you see? She thought you didn't send back her letters for a sentimental reason, because they were so dear to you that you could not possibly part with them; and so, in point of fact, that little misunderstanding of hers led to the re-establishment of your love affair."

"Do you think so?" he said, musingly.

"Yes."

"But if Georgia has made any mistake about the matter I think that I am bound to set her right."

"My dear Stone, take my advice, for fear of accident: set her right after the wedding ceremony, not before."

As to whether he took my advice or not I am not aware. He was married in due course of time to Miss Warren, and I know that that lady was heard to declare that she married the best husband in the world.

WITH A GRIEVANCE.

To many minds the greatest happiness in life is to have a grievance—a well-established, smarting, prickling grievance—something to carry about in public, and show to the world at large in a kind of sad triumph at its magnitude, as old women showed their sores, proud of their extent as their title to distinction, and repeating as their diploma of merit what the doctor did *not* say, but is always supposed to have said, that never in the whole course of his practice had he seen so bad a case before, and he only wondered how poor old Goody lived through it. So with those afflicted with a grievance. They call on you to view it, to commiserate, to probe and measure. They have no enjoyment in it if they cannot pass it on to others, and passing it on to others takes off all its sting and renders it more than endurable—renders it pleasurable. It is so soothing to talk of it! Whatever the real annoyance it contains, it is so gratifying to be for the time the hero of a misfortune, a heroine in distress! There is always that wonderful rounding off to be done, which makes the thing perfect, and from a sketch blocks out a drama, from a hint creates a fact. A raw, undigested, unpicturesque grievance goes no way; it is the elaborated and dramatic kind that tells; and those who own a grievance at all are pretty sure to have it of the most striking and complete form, so that those who scan may read, and all who see can understand.

Sometimes the grievance is matrimonial—the neglectful husband, the extravagant wife—the faults sure to be all on one side, and the virtues with the miseries on the other, and the tale of both never ending. This is a grievance that requires delicate handling on the part of the *tertium quid*, that third quantity which for its sins is selected as audience. If he, the third quantity, allows his sympathies to overflow into active partisanship, he will be sure some day to have to translate the old adage about the bark and the tree—not for his benefit. If he does not take sides, he is discarded from his place of friendship as unfeeling and disloyal; and whether the grievance is finally solved over and the divergent lines are made to coalesce once more, or the disruption goes on and the severance is completed, the *tertium quid* who keeps aloof and impartial, who will not touch the grievance with his little finger, who thinks that families ought to wash their dirty linen at home, and that man and wife are best left to arrange their own difficulties by themselves, is met by both as a traitor to each. He is held as a defaulter to a sacred cause, inasmuch as he would not quarrel with one of two friends who had quarrelled with each other on a subject whereof he had not full knowledge, and wherein he had no right to interfere. Henceforth he is disdained as a time-server and a coward, because he has been resolute in his impartiality and firm in his principle of non-intervention. His conduct, indeed, creates another grievance with those already blessed therewith; and for years after he serves as a text whereon to preach a sermon of personal ill-usage, in that he declined to mix himself up in a matrimonial disturbance, or to make himself, one ingredient in a salad formed of vinegar and bitter herbs.

Sometimes the grievance is social—the undeserved neglect of some, the patent snub of others; the chilling friendship here, the ungenerous rivalry there. Those poor uneasy souls who must have a grievance are never wanting in occasions. It is all one to them if they have straw wherewith to make their bricks or not. The bricks are made, and handed about for general inspection—meaning sympathy; and the public is called on to decide on their merits, and to hear them incessantly discussed. These social grievances are perhaps the most annoying of all to the patient *tertium quid* on whom so much is heaped. No one cares for the small mortifications of another. If they are caused by common friends, only the few born into the fun of Donnybrook fair and loving a fight for its own sake, want to take sides in what concerns them not at all, and may simply cause them an "unearned increment" of disfavor in time to come. If they are caused by strangers, the personal element is then wanting to the listener, and the thing becomes doubly tedious. The kindest man in the world yawns in his sleeve at the story of a grievance caused by people of whom he knows nothing, and of whose *animus*, therefore, he cannot judge; and the most patient shuffles under the infliction of the burden he does not want to hear. Those with the grievance, however, care more for the airing of their woes than for genuine sympathy in their hearers; and, provided they may talk, do not inquire too closely how those who listen feel.

Many worthy folk find it impossible to live without a grievance. The need of self-pity with the morbid and sentimental—the need of a figure-head whereon to bestow their superfluous wrath, Quilp-like, with the irritable—in both cases proves imperative, and in both creates the occasion it demands. To live with a temper of either kind is to live in an atmosphere of perpetual damp depression on the one side, of arbitrary disfavor on the other. Now one, now another is lost in the fog of reprehension, and the person is the only variation allowed. It is impossible for these grievance-mongers to have a thoroughly "good time," or to allow others to have it. If there are children, one is always in disgrace as having done or said, or not done and not said, something whereby a grievance is created and kept up. Failing the children, it is the husband, the wife, the neighbors, or the servants.

In fact, there are grievances wherever we turn, and men who growl and women who weep at all street corners. But everything depends on our method of bearing our burdens—whether we lift them to the height of misfortune, or lower them to the level of a grievance. The one means tragedy, and the respect which lies about true sorrow; the other is a nuisance, and the contempt created by weakness, egotism, want of dignity, and want of reticence.

"This," thought a boy while being trounced by his fond papa, "is very like a whale."

GETTING HIS FOOT INTO IT.

A short story of a Ride with that Irish woman.

BY FALCONBRIDGE.

At Amherst Mass., there is a college—perhaps you know there is; young men go to such places to learn something, and cram their heads with knowledge, which they however, so rarely succeeded in doing as they do in doing their indulgent daddies out of their hard-earned thrift, perhaps. Of these academical youths, a great many yarns, of fun and folly have been told, and remain to be told. We have seldom heard a better thing, than that related of a young gentleman, who, in search of information, not long since, found his way to Amherst; he intended to find his way to Amherst College, but a little circumstance occurred which quite knocked his project on the head.

Sam Sopomore, having got his traps ready jumped into the cars to hunt up Amherst College. After meandering through three long cars he found every seat full except one. He viewed that; it was about half full of a dowdy, Irish-looking woman, 'dressed up' to the nines, but, Sam, having a decidedly sheepish regard for female strangers, and a still stronger reluctance to sit cheek by jowl with a Milesian cook, washerwoman, or what not, hesitates. However the cars are off; Sam has a decided objection to stand, or walk about his pins, so, making a virtue of necessity, Sam dumps himself down along side of the veiled Irish-woman, and hopes she is not bound far, and he would sweat it out.

The first station is reached, and nobody got out, but several get in; the next station, a few get out and in a jiffy their seats, are taken, so, Sam begins to resign himself to his fate, averts his head over the side of the seat, and tries the solace of a doze. Sam had horrid dozy dreams in which his traveling female companion assumed various uncouth features and forms, from a potwalloping moon-faced kitchen ranger, to a she-grizzly. Sam wakes up, rubs his eyes, and believes the Irishwoman smells of onions and whiskey, and thinks possibly, she may be just over, and have ship fever, or small-pox in her clothes.

There is no telling what fancies roamed thro' the curled and perfumed locks of Sam Sophomore, as he sat wedged in between the plush covered seat and the wadded dress of his Milesian *compagnon de voyage*, as we say in French.—But the change of cars are to take place in course of an hour more, and Sam thinking in for a penny in for a pound, he again goes off into the land of Nod and finally, after a deal of offence to the young squirt dignity, he heroically goes to sleep. Sleep? aye snores, and but for the conductor's rushing in for 'tickets, gentlemen!' Sam would have kept on snoozing and snoring, and forgetting his imaginary ship fevers, small pox and Irish companion.

'Change cars here!' cried the conductor; passengers for Amherst, &c., &c., will take the other branch cars!

'Glad of it by thunder!' says Sam; never had such a 'fix' before, or never will again, or I'm a Dutchman!' and Sam moves his boot for the other cars.

Finding the train was not off for some minutes, Sam runs over the way, to get something stimulating for his travelling difficulties, and in doing so, he meets a friend, they smile, and Sam spreads upon his morning's travel.

'Never was so 'taken down' in my life!' says he.

'Why, what about?' quoth the chum.

'Well,' I'll tell you. You see I got in the cars at Boston, found all the seats full but one; on that an Irishwoman was squatted—I don't like the Irish, and—'

'I say, Mister!' says a long, lean, lank, wooden nut-meg looking customer, interrupting the student's narrative, 'I say, why on airth don't you look after your mother, about there? She's lost her bundle, and—'

'My mother sir?' says Sam in amazement.

'Why yes; the old critter is looking for you, she's riled all up, streaked as get aout, abaout some of her fixin's left in them other kears.'

'Who told you I had a mother—'

All creation, only hear that! Well, yeaou du beat natur, that's a fact, mister; but, by golly, if yeour above looking arter yeour old mother, I'll be darned if I ain't the chap that will!'

'Go to the d—!' roars Sam, as the bell rings; he bids good bye to his friend, and jumps in.—What was Sam's horror, when he got in, to find seats all full, except an end seat, immediately opposite his Milesian female friend.

'By Sodom and Gomorrah!' cries the victim, 'if this don't beat speckled-baked Shanghaes, I'm continually danged!—Well, old lady,' says Sam feeling spunky after his smile at the junction, 'here we are again eh?'

The woman still veiled nodded a sort of assent.

'Cheek by jowl he?' continued Sam.

Sam thought he perceived she smiled a sort of broad grin, at the tender allusion he had made to the vernacular of her mother tongue.

'It's develish cold in these cars, don't you think so, eh?' says the mock-heroical buck, in an endeavor to make a social chat, just for the fun of the thing, with the Irishwomen.

But to this common-place observation, the Irishwoman did not respond, but averted her head, and looked out at the side window.—The candidate for Amherst honors, finding his efforts to be agreeable (!) did not take, tried to snooze; up comes his long-legged friend, giving Sam a familiar pop upon the shoulder.—Long-sides exclaims.—

'Hello! the old lady finally faound yeou, eh?'

'What do you mean, sir?' says Sam.

What do I mean? why, yeau along side of yeour mammy again. Faound yeour staff, mam did yeour, he adds looking at the Irishwoman.

'My baggage, sir, was all taken care of,' the woman responded.

'Weall,' says long-sides, 'glad of it; yeou seemed in a dreadful pucker about it, and I up and told this feller—son of yourn, I reckon—'

'O, no!' the woman responded.

'No, you are a fool!' exclaims the outraged squirt.

'Fool? look a-here, darn yeour pictoor!?' says long-sides,' 'eft wan't in the keers, I'd give yeou abaout the goll darndest cawallopin, yeou ever had since yeou put trowsers on, darn yeou!'

Sam wilted straight down into his calf-skins, for long-sides, looked savage as a meat axe and but for the interposition of the gentlemanly conductor, perhaps Sam would have his hat caved in, anyhow.

But at the last the cars were to be left, and the stage finished the journey to Amherst. It was near dark, and the humbugged, or self bored student was almost ready to cry Eureka! at the prospect of losing sight of the poor, inoffensive old Irishwoman. He had hardly seated himself in the stage, when in bundles the same old woman.

'Good Lord!' cries he 'what going to follow me over all creation? I'm a boned turkey—a goner—murder! groans Sam, to himself; then putting out his head, says he—, Driver, look here—can't I ride on the seat with you?'

'May if you likes: but it's going to rain—cold as blazes out here,' says coachee.

'Well, never mind, I'll sweat it out; soon be in Amherst, you?' Sam remarks.

'Pooty soon, I guess,' was the response.

Sam dozed until the coach reaches Amherst, and drives up along side of the hotel. Sam ups and jumps out; the first man he meets upon the piazza is his Professor Stowe.

'Ah, Mr. Sophomore,' cries the Professor, grasping the student's hand 'glad to see you sir!'

'How do you do, sir?' says Sam; 'I am deuced glad to see you. Had a very disagreeable ride up here.'

'Had you indeed?' Any passengers in the coach from the railroad, Mr. Sophomore? expected my wife up to night.'

'Did you sir? Well nobody came in the coach but myself and an old Irishwoman; she's haunted me ever since I set out.'

"Indeed! Ha, Ha!" says the Professor advancing to one side of the coach; one glance, and he rushes forward, and cries—, my dear you have arrived!'

'Do—do—do you know that—that woman gasps Sam.

'My wife, sir, Mrs. Stowe, Mr. Sophomore,' says the Professor.

Sam gave one look, as the world renowned authoress raised her veil; that was enough; he buttoned his coat, laid legs to ground and yelled as he vamoused—

'Put me into your next edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin, Madam! My *name's Haines*?'

A test was recently made of the buoyant power of a leaf of the water lily known as the Victoria Regia, in the botanic garden at Ghent. Bricks were heaped over its entire area, and before it was submerged in the water a weight of 761 pounds was floated.

"Pitch a lucky man into the Nile," says an Arabian proverb, "and he will come up with a fish in his mouth."

From Scribner's Magazine.

TO HOPE.

BY JOHN VANCE CHENEY

O Hope!
No more, I implore,
Deceive me that I may believe thee;
For I know that the flake will follow
On the airy way of the swallow,
That the drift shall lie where the lily blows
And the icicle hang from the stem of the rose,—
O Hope!—no more!

O Hope!
Beguile yet awhile;
Deceive me and I will believe thee,
Though I know that the flakes must follow
On the airy way of the swallow,
That the drift must lie where the lily blows
And the icicle hang from the stem of the rose,—
O Hope!—once more!

From the Scientific American.

ANTS.

Every reader is familiar with the ants, at least as referred to in the Book of Proverbs, vi., 6: "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise." Again, in xxx., 25, we find: "The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer." Thus the Scriptures have noticed the habits of the ants, and their wonderful instinct has been described in several articles published in the *Scientific American*. The common ants, however, belong to the family *formicidæ*, or genius *formica*, while my subject matter relates to the white ants, which must not be confounded with the common ants, as they belong to a different family, the *termitidæ*, genius *termes*.

Those who are curious to read the wonderful accounts of the warrior termites (*termes bellicosus*, of Smeathman) will find the memoir of Smeathman copied in numerous works on natural history (Maunder; F. A. Pouchet M. D., in the work called the "Universe," etc., page 185; Westwood, F. L. S., who, in his "introduction to the Modern Classification of insects," vol. II, page 11 illustrates and describes several species, all foreign to the United States). Mr. Fitch, in his reports on the noxious and other insects of the State of New York, section 190, says: "American white ant, *termes frontalis*, Haldiman (*neuroptera termitidæ*): Myriads of white ants, mining in and wholly consuming the interior of fence posts and stakes, while the outer surface remains entire." He also says it "is the only species of white ant which we have in the United States." These creatures I have been familiar with for some years finding them in my rambles among decayed logs in the woods; but have not made microscopical examinations of the various individuals composing the colony as I have of those I shall now introduce.

My neighbor, Mr. George Hensel, has an extensive greenhouse, and knows how to manage it. He set aside (on a broad shelf, covered with sand and loam, perhaps two inches deep) some choice pelargoniums for cuttings, also some geraniums, and among them a luxuriant echeveria, in the ordinary flower pots. The latter plant was set in its pot upon an empty inverted pot of the same size. Mr. Hensel discovered that these plants, from some unknown cause, were drooping, and to his surprise, in a few days after, discovered that nothing but a thin shell, apparently sound on the outside, was left of the roots and lower portion of the stem. He noticed among the *debris* and soil in the pot, a minute ant-like creature, to which he called my attention; this led me to investigate, and I found that these minute, blind creatures do all their mischief under cover; they build tubular, pendent passage ways (from an upper to a lower field of action) by agglutinating particles of sand, actually forming hollow "ropes of sand" (in which they ascend and descend) eighteen inches long. Under the sand on the shelf referred to, were tunnels as straight and direct as any engineer could make them, opening up directly under the whole in the bottom of the flower pot, by which they made their insidious approach to the root and stem of the plant it contained; and from this point beneath the pots, three to five such channels were noticed, radiating to various intersecting tunnels. But the most remarkable engineering skill was discovered in the inside of the inverted flower pot. In order to gain access to the roots of the echeverria above mentioned, their tunnels ended on the inner side of the pot at four points; then a tubular column of sand was constructed against the side of the pot (to which it was glued) to within a few inches of the top; then the tubes were built inward, and met around the hole in the center of the bottom of the inverted pot, through which they established communication with the upper pot; and thus these sappers and miners, with consummate skill, made their attack so completely under cover that no one would suspect their presence, and without injury to the external epidermis of the stem of the plant. Their excavations are all confined to the interior of the plant, in this case a highly succulent one belonging to the natural order of house leeks (*crassulaceæ*). The fact that they killed one dozen choice plants during December, 1874, proves them to be dangerous insects in the greenhouse. Numbers of winged specimens were discovered in the greenhouse on December 18; these shed their wings in the course of a few hours, and disappeared. Mr. Hensel tells me that he has for years known the common white ants; but the males and females became winged in May, and confined their mining to dry soft wood only. Kollar in his treatise on insects, mentions the *termes lucifugum* and *ruficolle*, of southern Europe, "where they cause great damage to the olive trees." He writes also of a third species, which he termed *termes flavipes*, "found in the hot-house of the imperial palace at Schonbrunn, where they were, no doubt, introduced with foreign plants. This species does no injury to the living plants, but gnaws through the tubes in which they stand, and the other woodwork of the houses."

I mention these facts simply to warrant me in expressing my opinion that this is a new species, notwithstanding that an eminent entomologist (to whom I presented the facts), on inspection, believes that they are the same as those mentioned by Mr. Fitch, as the American white ant. In that case our thing is certain, they have acquired a new taste, and now relish living, succulent plants, instead of dead and dry wood; or if they had such a taste before, it was unknown to our entomologists. Harris does not mention them in his work, that I can see; nor does any one else allude to their feeding on living plants, with the exception of those mentioned by Kollar, on the olive.

It is well to give publicity to these facts; perchance the same may have been experienced in other hothouses without the culprit being detected or the fact made known.

The ants figured by Westwood and other authors are similar to these, except the class called warriors, with their enormously large heads, fully equal to one half of the whole insect. These do not have the curve or sickle-shaped jaws, crossing at the regularly curved tips; but the jaws are stout, long, and parallel to each other, straight out, but nearly bent at right angles at the tips, which also cross each other near the points. The workers have also very large heads, with no traces of eyes visible on them. The soldiers, so called, are also similarly remarkable, and are all of a uniform dirty white color. Mr. Hensel tells me that the winged members were of a darkish brown color. There seem to be four distinct classes in each colony (Latreille says five, but he includes the larvæ), *pupæ*, neuters, males, and females. They are sufficiently remarkable, and, in scientific engineering, they put to blush some of our learned tunnelers, who, with all their eyes wide open and instruments, can not excel them in finding a point, and hence the ants are entitled to enter an appearance in so classical a paper as the *Scientific American*.

Mr. Thurlow Weed has sent a check for $100 to the Treasurer of the newly-finished Faxton Hospital, at Utica, with a request that he be made a life member of the institution. The hospital was build by Mr. Theodore S. Faxton for $50,000 and presented to the city. In his letter Mr. Weed gives this reminiscence: "In the Winter of 1813, when Sackett's Harbor was threatened by the British, he and I volunteered our services in its defense. In the Spring of that year, while I was a journeyman in the office of *The Herkimer American*, Mr. Faxson (then familiarly known by the sobriquent of 'Doric') was driving stage, Herkimer being one end of his route. There we became intimate. His intervals of leisure were passed with me in the printing office, where, in our conversations, he came to the conclusion that a few months schooling would add to his chances of success in the battle of life. In the year 1814, when I was traveling on foot, with slender means, from Albany to Herkimer, I was fortunate enough to find my friend 'Doric' at East Canada Creek, where he paid for my dinner and invited me to ride free by his side on the box to Herkimer. It affords me pleasure to balance this little account 61 years after the friendly obligation was incurred by a subscription to Mr. Faxson's Hospital."

GREAT EATING KINGS.

Frederick the Great, though he could dine on a cup of chocolate in war time, loved good eating and drinking, and undoubtedly hastened his death by refusing to conform in any way to proper rules of diet. "The king," wrote Mirabeau, who was in Berlin at the time, "eats every day of ten or twelve dishes at dinner, each very highly seasoned; beside, at breakfast and supper, bread and butter covered with salted tongue and pepper. We are at the last scene." No wonder. A short time before a gentleman dined with Frederick, when an eel-pie was brought to the table, which he declared was so hot that it looked "as if it had been baked in hell." The king was immoderately fond of these eel pies, peppered to excess. Every schoolboy will remember the parallel of the English king who died of eating too many lampreys. King John too is said to have died of a surfeit of peaches and new ale. The verdict of modern epicures will probably be, "Served him right." Most of the English kings we suspect were fair trencher-men, as most of them were also men of ability.

There is a curious anecdote of Henry VII. bearing on this subject. The king had been out hunting in the neighborhood of Windsor. His eagerness in the pursuit of the chase had carried him out of sight and hearing of his retinue. Night was falling: return to the castle that day was impossible, for close at hand lay the Abbey of Reading. Thither accordingly the king turned his steps. His habit was simple, and the good monks took him for one of the royal foresters, while Henry for reasons of his own, did not care to undeceive them. He was hospitably entertained, and the lord abbot looked on with an approving smile at the hearty performance of his guest. At last he said, "Truly, I would give his grace your master the half of my revenues for so good an appetite." Three days passed; the abbot was suddenly arrested in the king's name, and hurried to the tower, where a diet of bread and water was assigned him. The end of the story may be imagined. Before a month was over the abbot had recovered an excellent appetite for beef and beer. But the tale is obviously apocryphal. Even a Tudor could not have arrested a mitred abbot in this summary fashion. From pictures of Henry VIII. we may safely infer that his appetite was not bad.

Descending to the Stuarts we find Henrietta Maria, at her first banquet in England, eating pheasant on a Friday, notwithstanding the signs and even open remonstrances of her French confessor. Poor girl! she was scarcely seventeen, and the sea passage had probably given her an appetite. Her estimable son, King Charles II., of glorious memory, delighted in eggs and ambergris, of which we may hope he partook moderately. His death was supposed by some to have been occasioned by poison administered in this his favorite dish. William III. both ate and drank more than was good for him. He loved to sit many hours at table; indeed, dinner was his chief recreation. Nothing must interfere with his enjoyment; the Princess Anne might look wistfully at that dish of young peas, but she looked in vain, for the king ate them all, and never even offered her a spoonful. She revenged herself by calling him "Caliban."

Among other sovereigns we find the great Napoleon a voracious eater. Some one has attributed the loss of the battle of Leipzig to the effects of a shoulder of mutton stuffed with onions, with which the emperor literally gorged himself so as to become incapable of clear-minded and vigorous action. He ate very fast. The state banquets at the Tuileries lasted about thirty-five minutes. On the other hand he was no lover of wine. In that melancholy voyage to St. Helena he offended the English officers by rising from table before drinking had fairly begun. "The general," one of these prigs had the brutality to say in his hearing, "has evidently not studied manners in the school of Lord Chesterfield." Their idea of politeness—certainly not Lord Chesterfield's—was to drink on till you dropped under the table. Far be it from us to intrude on the private life of the illustrious nephew of Napoleon. But we were amused in reading the memoirs of the late Dr. Veron—a warm panegyrist of the ex-emperor—to see the attempts of that worthy man to affect some knowledge of the secret history of the *coup d'etat*. On the morning of the memorable 2d of December, 1851, the prince-president, he tells us, rose at five and took a cup of coffee, according to custom. We soon found that this is all that Dr. Veron knew. And it is all that our humble chronicle aspires to know. We take the fact from Dr. Veron. He must have had it from the prince-president's *valet*.

The founder of the greatness of Russia must unquestionably be added to the list of great men and great eaters. Macaulay tells us how, when Peter the Great visited England in the year 1698, the immense quantities of meat which he devoured, the pints of brandy which he swallowed, and which it was said he carefully distilled with his own hands, were during some weeks popular topics of conversation. Great as was Peter, he might have found his peer in the Roman Emperor Maximin, (A. D. 235–238) who could eat in one day forty pounds of meat and drink six gallons of wine,—unless the historians lie. There can be no doubt however that the Roman emperors numbered among them many a notable glutton. Elagabalus loved to sup on the tongues of peacocks and nightingales; he fed his lions on pheasants and parrots. His Majesty would also give a zest to the pleasures of the table by assembling companies of guests who were all fat, or all lean, or all tall, or all short, or all bald, or all gouty. Capital fun, too—for the emperor. The truth of the story that Nero enriched his soups by dissolving diamonds in them may safely be left to chemists to decide. Of the first, the true Cæsar, of him who has been called the greatest character in history, it may be sufficient to quote the famous saying of Cato, "That of all those who had helped to * * * overthrow the republic, Cæsar was the only sober man." It is not the less that he loved the pleasures of the table, and was an affable and genial host. As a guest he probably gave the finest example of high breeding that has ever been known. The story is familiar as told by Suetonius. The dictator was dining out. Some rancid oil was served with the salad. Every one else at the table made wry faces. Cæsar appeared not to perceive the mistake, and asked for another supply.

A SMOKING SIN.—A story telling clergyman relates the following anecdote of one of the distinguished Brooklyn Baptist clergymen, which the late Apostle Trask would enjoy:—

A few weeks ago the Doctor was examining candidates for admission to the church, and among them was a delicate, sweet-faced boy, of some sixteen years of age, whose eyes as he arose to speak were bathed in tears.

"And are you striving to love, serve, and follow the Lord Jesus?" asked the minister.

"Yes, Sir, but my sins are great," meekly returned the young applicant.

"But Jesus will forgive them all. He can wash you clean," said the Doctor, encouragingly.

"There is one sin," said the boy, "that I have struggled hard against. I am free from it now, but am afraid that God will never forgive me," and the little fellow sobbed aloud.

"What is it, my boy? Let us know what it is? God will forgive anything, if you are truly penitent and lead a better life. No matter how grievous this sin may be, he will forgive you. Now what is it?"

"S—s—mo—o—king," sobbed the boy.

Now as the Doctor is an inveterate smoker, say rather burner of cigars, said the gentleman relating the story, he was considerably taken aback, especially as he noticed several in the congregation laughing. But putting on a grave look he said to the sobbing applicant, "Yes, yes, smoking is bad for boys, but God will forgive you, I trust."

From the Atlantic Monthly.

SONG.

BY CELIA THAXTER.

I Wore your roses yesterday;
About this light robe's fold of white,
Wherein their gathered sweetness lay,
Still clings their perfume of delight.
And all in vain the warm wind sweeps
These airy folds like vapor fine,
Among them still the odor sleeps,
And haunts me with a dream divine.
So to my heart your memory clings,
So sweet, so rich, so delicate:
Eternal summer-time it brings,
Defying all the storms of fate;
A power to turn the darkness bright,
Till life with matchless beauty glows;
Each moment touched with tender light,
And every thought of you a rose!

During a trial the judge called a witness. No one answered, and an elderly man arose and solemnly said, "He is gone." "Where has he gone?" asked the judge, in no tender tone. "I don't know; but he is dead," was the guarded answer.

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The Philadelphia *Press* asserts that the average personal wealth throughout the whole United States, including the territories, is seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

General Rosecrans is preparing his history of the late war. It is intimated that he will repeat a number of facts that may grate unpleasantly on the ears of the Commander-in-Chief.

The speech of Judge Kelly, at Youngstown, Ohio, upon the currency question, is very generally published in Ohio, and will, we think, have a marked influence upon the result of the elections this fall.

The Republican campaign in Pennsylvania begins to-night with a meeting at Erie. Senator Scott, Gov. Hartranft, Gen. Henry M. Hoyt, the Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, the Hon. C. D. Wolf, the Hon. John B. Packer, and others, will speak.

The ocean penny postage lately adopted was agitated 30 years ago by the Hon. Elihu Burritt. Mr. Burritt received a few days since a postal card from an old friend in London congratulating him on the successful inauguration or his idea.

The swimming contest for the championship of the world, between J. B. Johnson, of England, and Thomas Coyle, of Chester, Pa., for $1000 a side, takes place to-day. They are to swim from Chester to Gloucester City, a distance of about 13 miles.

John W. Keeley, the inventor of the alleged wonderful "Motor," has written a letter re-asserting, in the most positive manner, all that has been claimed for his invention. He says, "I only ask of the public their indulgence, until a new and perfect machine, now rapidly approaching completion, is finished, when I will publicly demonstrate that which I now publicly assert."

The friends of Senator Morrill in Maine are desirous of making a compromise with Mr. Blaine concerning the Senatorship. They are willing, it is said, to support him for the Presidency or any other office, provided he will abandon his attempts to secure Mr. Morrill's seat. These advances have not been received favorably by Mr. Blaine, and the contest for the Senatorship continues.

The *Tribune* publishes a letter from a staff correspondent who has examined the Ohio field, and who gives the views of representative men of both political parties as to the outlook. These, of course, greatly differ, but it is plain that the great body of independent voters are opposed to Allen. Some of the most sagacious Republicans predict the election of their ticket by 20,000 majority.

In the Bankers' Convention at Saratoga yesterday resolutions were adopted calling on every citizen to hasten the day when all Government promises to pay shall be redeemed in coin, asking the repeal of the war tax on banks, urging Congress to issue coupon in exchange for registered bonds, demanding the abolishment of the two cent stamp on checks and vouchers, and recommending a permanent organization of the national bankers.

The *New York Tribune* attaches great importance to the Ohio election this fall. It is not so much a contest between Republicanism and Democracy, as between inflation and contraction. If Allen should be elected, it is a victory for inflation, and calls upon the Democratic contractionists to prevent such a result. One thing is pretty certain: if Ohio goes for Allen, Tilden and Wall street will step down and out, and Thurman or some other Western man will become the first figure in the party.

The Comptroller of the Currency has been advised by the National Bank of Barre, Vt., of the robbery of $1300 of its unsigned notes on the night of July 6th. The notes stolen were seventy-eight of the denomination of $10, and twenty-six of the denomination of $20, numbered 911 to 936, inclusive. The U. S. Treasurer has been advised of the robbery, and requested not to redeem the notes. No additional ten or twenty dollar notes will be issued to the Bank, and the outstanding notes of these denominations will be retired.

Some persons recently sent to Queen Victoria certain publications on the temperance question. According to the *New York Tribune*, that excellent lady authorized the following response: "I am desired to thank you for placing in Her Majesty's hands works on a subject of the deepest importance to her and to everyone in this country. It is impossible for the Queen not to be grateful to those who endeavor to mitigate an evil of such magnitude as the widely-spread intemperance which unfortunately prevails."

The whiskey men are employing men supposed to have influence with Secretary Bristow to go to Washington and propose compromises. Gen. Shackelford of Kentucky, one of his former commanders in the field, has gone in the interest of Bingham Bros. of Evansville, Indiana. Two Kentucky lawyers, formerly partners of the Secretary, were employed for this purpose by a Milwaukee firm, and are there in company with Mr. Goodwin of that city. Representative Farwell of Chicago is trying to see if a compromise could be effected for Roalle, Junkin & Co., of Chicago. The Secretary, however, was very decided with all these men, and gave them to understand that under no circumstances did he propose to compromise any of the cases in which the proceedings had been instituted. He has turned them all over to the courts, and his only future action will be to render all possible aid to secure convictions. The Milwaukee firm asking for compromise is that of Rindskoff, known as the head of the Wisconsin whiskey men.

A correspondent of *The Cincinnati Commercial* has these facts in regard to Gen. Preston, whose address at the Commencement of the University of Virginia has excited so much comment: "Gen. Preston was one of the richest men in South Carolina before the war. He owned several hundred slaves, and his residence in Columbia was the finest in the city, surrounded by three acres of ground, in which every rare and costly herb and plant and flower grew; it was, so far as wealth could make it, the ideal home. Many times have I paused before those splendid grounds in Columbia, glorious even in their ruin, and thought what an enchanting place it must have been in the days of Preston's prosperity. The General is now advanced in years, his vast estates were consumed in war, leaving hardly a vestage, his home was broken up, and all his houses but one swept away by flame; his nearest and dearest relations were slain in battle, and he lives but to mourn and to hate. All these calamities he lays at the doors of the North, and more particularly to the Abolitionists, who fired the Northern heart into a crusade against Slavery, and then set the negroes over their late masters. He will see but one side of the controversy, and, as you may suppose, when a person sees all of one side, and none of the other, and dwells upon his woes continually, he must become very bitter. Preston is bitter; perhaps as bitter as any survivor of the lost cause."

NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, July 20, 1875.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Saturday, the 17th, the "Powell" landed the great Dutch "Rifle Team" at Cornwell, on the Hudson. They were greeted at the pier by the celebrated Ward Brothers, and Col. Leonard Clark, the proprietor of the Riverside House, assisted by the genial host of the Bayside. The sky was overhung with golden tinge, and old "storm king" was bottle green with chapperall and underbrush. The night capped Hudson was restless in her rocky bed; and the cry of the newsboys sounding the third edition of the *Times* resounded up the rocky way and reverberated across the valleys. The Jehu's clattered around the passengers with grimaces more peculiar than our Darwinian ancestors, and the poor tourist who fell into the hands of these Philistines, and had not his bottle of Samaritan salve was sorely bruised in his pocket—green and black.

The sights and sounds of a great watering place soon died out on the shore, as the "Mamie Powell" waltzed up stream. Mary is getting up in years now, and if she doesn't soon change her name will be put down as one of those strong-minded girls who float the ship of existence alone, preferring single blessedness to double cussedness.

If there is any one thing more than another next to fine shooting that tickles the fancy or puffs the vanity of a Dutch rifleman it is——shall I say it? the golden, radiant smiles of the ladies. But let him miss the mark, let his aim be at fault, his head drawn upon the wrong female, his hind sight as poor as his foresight, he sinks back to the insignificant position of a mere exploder of powder. He is a "squib," which in rifle parlance is a fizz and a failure.

But I am wandering. As we were piloted to Col. Clark's, we were not at liberty to break bread with Col. Elmer, or sip dew at the Mountain, and Smithy was full, and the Cedar Cottage of Lebanon and the Glen Ridge were too far away from the shooting grounds of the Van Cornjuicings on the Hudson.

After storing away choice viands at the Colonel's we called at the Bayside, and found some hefty New Yorkers—the Nooneys, the Dawseses and the Appleblossoms, of Brooklyn. Jack was a juicy old pippin with a romantic nose, and Miss M. C. (Member Congress) a handsome brunette, and well known in the region of 20th street, where hundreds of broken hearts await her return for the fall and winter season. Miss C. is well known among the people on the hill as a subdued blonde with vivacious conversational powers.

After dinner the team was escorted to the boat house by the Cornwall Band, and an oration was delivered from the float by the member from the "Skeleton Key District," whose only trite saying was: "Boys, drink no water and keep your powder (he meant provender) dry." But, alas for the weakness of mortal man! Van had ridden on the shaky side of the "Powell" coming up, and was slightly seasick.

Attention! and the team were ready. Ship! and all on board were safely in their places, and away went the flying Dutchmen.

By this time the moon was up, with one eye on the sun going to bed. A silvery blush equal to a Teutonic smile flushed over her left cheek as the sun pulled the green blanket of the highland hills over his rosy nose. The river now was ribboned by the moonbeams, and Polypus island looked like a spectral ghost across the stream. Lovers' Leap and Lovers' Walk were dotted with stealthily moving black and white ghosts, and their arms seemed to intertwine, as their faces surely depicted moonstruck lineaments.

We passed along by Idlewild, the home of the late N. P. Willis. It is beginning to show the lapse of time, and the trig home of the once famous man is quietly dissolving into ruins. The fences are covered with lichen, and moss is growing over the front piazza. Silence prevails, conscious that the pen of the poet is rusty, and his willing hand and imaginative head are both laid away in the tomb.

In the evening after the boating was over the boys attended the hops at the different hotels, or strayed away with their friends "in the glimpses of the moon" to discuss the topics of the day and the dreams of the future.

JOE JONES.

It is now stated on good authority that the prosecution in the Mountain Meadow massacre at Beaver, Utah, will not accept the statement of Lee, as they expect to prove more by witnesses already secured, some of whom took part in the massacre. When the court met on Monday morning, the names of 107 witnesses subpœnaed for the people were called, but not more than half that number were present. Lee's counsel asked a continuance until Tuesday, when they promised to be ready without fail. Complaints have been made before justices of the peace against several important witnesses for the prosecution, in the Lee case, charging them either with complicity in the massacre or other offences. Marshall Maxwell has, therefore, ordered his deputies not to allow witnesses to be arrested and taken out of the county, and to protect them by force of arms, if necessary.

Professor Donaldson and N. S. Greenwood, a reporter, made a balloon ascension at Chicago on Thursday. They were seen the same evening by a schooner, the basket of the balloon being then dipping in Lake Michigan, about thirty miles from shore. As the vessel turned to render assistance, the balloon rose in the air and bore away to the northwest. Nothing has been heard of it since then.

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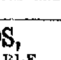
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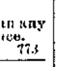
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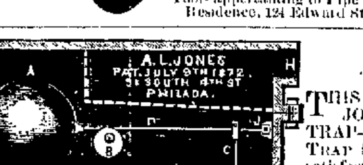

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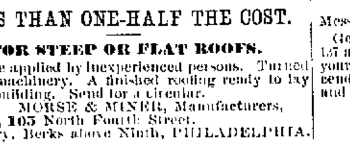
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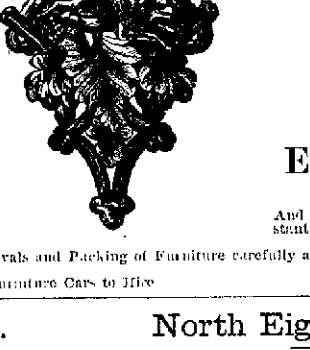
18 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

PARLOR SUITS,
BED ROOM SUITS,
SECRETARIES,
SIDEBOARDS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
And a variety of CHAIRS of the latest style constantly on hand.
Removals and Packing of Furniture carefully attended to. Rooms to Let for Storing Furniture.
Furniture Cars to Hire 946

219. North Eighth Street. 219
INSTALMENT HOUSE.
Formerly Austin's.
RE-OPENED WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FINE FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
Which we will furnish on instalments (weekly or monthly,) or for cash, as low as any other house in the city. Goods and prices to suit everybody. Give us a call.
WILKINS & SMITH,
966 219 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

CARPETS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1.10, $1 25 and $1.50 per yard,
INGRAINS, 40c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00 per yard.
HALL AND STAIR, 40c., 50c. and 75c. per yard.
A large assortment of new and handsome Patterns, at
GREEN'S Old Reliable Carpet Store,
323 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Second Carpet Store above Vine, PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH QUALITY. Estimates and Designs for town and country homes furnished free.
WALRAVEN'S, 1105 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
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JOSEPH G. HARVEY. NIMROD A. HARVEY.
HARVEY BROTHERS,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
345 NORTH SECOND STREET, above Vine, Philadelphia.
A full assortment of superior Furniture on hand. Goods carefully packed and shipped. 878

AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,
Bedding, Furniture, Mattress, Feather,
Blanket and Bed-Clothing
WAREROOMS,
Nos. 21 and 23 North Tenth Street,
Above Market,
794 PHILADELPHIA.

60 CENTS PER POUND.
460 Half Chests
EXTRA CHOICE BLACK TEA.
New Crop, Just Received. The Cheapest Black Tea we have ever offered. Try it.
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
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Orders by mail attended to. 990

CHARLES LIGGINS,
DEALER IN
Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,
STERLING AND COIN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE,
Clocks, Canes, Spectacles, Opera Glasses,
WEDDING RINGS, PRESENTS, &c.,
1046 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Jewelry, &c. 980

Philadelphia.

WE GIVE NOTHING AWAY,
No Penny Chromo, Bronze Figure or Glass Ware,
As all right-minded people know the price of the gift is charged to the goods. Our price list you will find below.

Extra Choice Formosa Tea,	80 Cts.	Best Young Hyson Tea, 90 Cts.
Best Oolong	60 "	Good " 70 "
Good "	40 "	Fair " 60 "
Fair "	30 "	Best Eng. Br'kfast " 80 "
Best Japan	80 "	Gunpowder " $1 00.
Good "	60 "	Old Government Java Coffee, 38 Cts.
Fair "	50 "	Java " 33 a 35 "
Best Imperial	90 "	Maricaibo " 30 a 33 "
Good "	70 "	Laguayra " 25, 28 a 30 "
Fair "	50 "	Rio " 25 a 28 "

SUGARS ALWAYS THE LOWEST. A full line of Pure Spices.
All goods guaranteed as represented or money refunded.
T. P. GREGER,
630 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Three doors below Fairmount Avenue. 971

EMBELLISH YOUR HOMES AND SAVE MONEY.
Looking Glasses, Chromos and Picture Frames.
LOOKING GLASS, from floor to ceiling, $55; large French Plate, $30; elegant Parlor Glasses, from $10 to $20; large Chromo, in Gilt Frame, $6; Walnut Photograph Frames, 75 cents,—durable and cheap.
1028 (R.) 611 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

TEMPERANCE
COFFEE HOUSE AND RESTAURANT,
WILLIAM H. HARRIS, PROPRIETOR,
220 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
GENTLEMEN or LADIES visiting Philadelphia, will find excellent accommodations at modern prices. Private rooms for ladies.
N. B.—Ice Cream and Water Ices 1027

TACONY HOUSE
AND
RESTAURANT,
1911 NORTH FRONT STREET,
Opposite Kensington Depot,
PHILADELPHIA.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dining Room and Restaurant.
934

M. A. MONTEJO,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LEAF, CHEWING AND SMOKING
Tobacco and Cigars.
HAVANNA LEAF A SPECIALTY.
No. 119 South Second Street,
960 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

W. C. DRUMMOND,
DEALER IN
Segars and Tobacco,
GENTS' COLLARS, CUFFS, STATIONERY, &c.,
No. 1910 North Front Street.
Above Berks Street, opposite the Kensington Depot.
PHILADELPHIA. 886

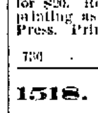
FR. OELSCHLAGER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Tobacco and Cigars,
No. 1874 North Front Street, Philadelphia,
Opposite Kensington Depot, Second Cigar Store below Berks Street.
All kinds of FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO, for sale at the lowest price, and satisfaction given.
665

CHARLES W. KETLER,
Wholesale Dealer in
CIGARS,
Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco,
NO. 700 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Branch Store: 847 North 13th Street.
661

J. W. CROWELL,
Dealer in
Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco,
SEGARS, SNUFFS, PIPES, &c.,
No. 118 North Second Street,
And 520 North Tenth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Agent for GAIL & AX'S Smoking Tobacco. 761

J. C. LONG, JR.
DEALER IN
Fancy Fowls, Pigeons and Pets.
CAGES OF ALL KINDS.
Bird Seed, Mockingbird Food, and Song Birds a specialty.
39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 951

SLATE MANTELS
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Of the latest and most beautiful designs; and all other Slate Work on hand or made to order.
Factory and Salesrooms, No. 1210 Ridge Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA.
614 WILSON & MILLER.


PRINTING PRESSES,
JUST THE KIND YOU WANT.
Only $10,
For the new MODEL PRESS. Self-Inking Presses for $20. Rotary Power Presses from $80 to $125, printing as quick and as good as the $500 Gordon Press. Printing Materials and Type on hand at
W. C. EVANS,
730 50 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

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BUTTERFIELD'S
GROUND FLOOR
Photograph Gallery,
1518 FRANKFORD ROAD,
Philadelphia.
No stairs to climb.
ONE SQUARE BELOW KENSINGTON DEPOT.
641

W. H. RHOADS,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
No. 1800 Frankford Ave.,
Corner Montgomery Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
The Illuminated Photograph
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Particular attention given to
LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS
In Oil, Crayon, India Ink and Water Colors.
Established and in successful operation since 1860.
642

JOHN K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold.
United States Bonds
EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES.
617

MARIS & SMITH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 18 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS,
&c.,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Individuals, received on favorable terms. 616

JOHN J. SLIFER'S
(SUCCESSOR TO JACKSON & SLIFER)
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
RESTAURANT
AND
DINING SALOONS,
532 *ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.*
GENTLEMEN OR LADIES visiting Philadelphia will find in our COMMODIOUS SALOONS all the delicacies of the season, prepared by experts in the art of cooking, and AT MODERATE PRICES.
In connection with the Dining Department we give particular attention to our
Oyster Trade.
By well selected stock, polite attendants, and personal supervision, we aim to merit continuous patronage. 604

GETTER'S
Photographic Art Galleries,
AND
Frame Emporium,
NO. 1021 FRANKFORD ROAD.
Above Norris Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, and Photo-Miniatures, Also, Oil, Water, Crayon, Pastel and India Ink Pictures at reasonable prices. Small Pictures copied into large ones. 927

CHAS. C. JONES,
PHOTOGRAPH and FERROTYPE
GALLERY,
No. 508 North Second Street, (above Noble,)
PHILADELPHIA.
Pictures taken in cloudy as well as in clear weather. Particular attention paid to taking children and copying. All Photographs are made from fine retouched Negatives. 711

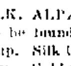
CHARLES V. TOLSON. C. S. TOLSON.
C. V. TOLSON & BRO.,
BOSTON
Steam Dyeing and Scouring Esta'lishment,
No. 429 North 8th St., Philadelphia.
Cleaning done by a new process. Gentlemen's clothing a specialty. Also, Ladies' Silk Dresses, Moire Antique Opera Cloaks and woolen fabrics. Dyeing in all its fine branches in the most artistic manner—Feathers, Kid Gloves, Gaiters and Parasols.
All orders received will be promptly executed and delivered. 709

For Good Photographs.
BEST FERROTYPES,
Finest Porcelains and Glaces.
ELEGANT COPIES.
Pictures in Ink or Water-Colors. Handsome Frames.
Go to L. A. SAWYER,
No. 159 North Eighth Street.
Second door below Race, PHILADELPHIA.
712

121 G. HANGSTERFER,
GREAT Wholesale and Retail
PAPER Hosiery and Gloves,
COLLAR Shirt and Drawer Depot.
DEPOT. 121 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
121 Above Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.
Peddlers and storekeepers supplied.
975

RICHARD C. STONE,
MANUFACTURER OF
JUVENILE COACH WORK,
and all kinds of
WOODEN WARE.
Store—915 North Second Street.
Factory—1018 Front Street.
PHILADELPHIA. 886

J. H. RICHELDERFER'S BAZAAR 1032 Chestnut street, S. E. cor. 11th, Formerly 903 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description.—Shirts, Collars, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, &c. Shirts made to order. Gents' patent Spring and Buttoned Over-Gaiters, (cloth, leather, linen, &c.) Riding and Hunting Leggings. Ladies' Over-Gaiters and Skirt-Supporters, Children's Cloth and Velvet Leggings, on hand or made to order, wholesale and retail. Ladies' and Gents' best Kid Gloves. PRUSSIAN SALVE, for Corns, Bunions, Sprains, In-Grown Nails and Warts. Certain cure. J. H. RICHELDERFER, Sole Agent for the United States, 1032 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa

M. & A. HASSLER,
Manufacturers of
UMBRELLAS

AND
Gents' Walking Canes,
634 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
The finest assortment of SILK, ALPACA and ZANILLA UMBRELLAS is to be found at their manufactory. Prices from $3, up. Silk Umbrellas a specialty. Prices from $3 50, up. Gold and Ivory head Canes, constantly on hand. 748

Toys! Toys! Toys
LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
AT
McCADDEN & SMITH'S,
833 and 835 North Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 639

BUY YOUR
MILK CANS
AT J. W. SMITH'S,
710 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia.

20 quart Can...............................$3 75
30 do. do. 4 75
40 do. do. 6 25
893

WILLIAM NAU'S
New Photographic and Art Gallery,
NO. 831 NORTH SECOND STREET.
(Below Poplar),
PHILADELPHIA.
Pictures of all kinds taken in the Best and Latest Styles.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to children. Great Inducements in large Photographs. Pictures finished in Oil, India Ink and Water Colors. Particular attention to copying. 661

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Low Pressure Steam and Hot Water Heating Apparatus, with Gold's Patent Cast-Iron Radiators. Wood's American Kitchener, and Paris Ranges.
GRIFFITHS' PATENT ARCHIMEDIAN VENTILATORS.
Steam Fitting in all its branches.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
41 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
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Basket Factory,
TOY AND VARIETY STORE,
CHILDREN'S COACHES, CROQUET SETS,
Table Cutlery, Spoons, &c., &c.,
Wholesale and Retail
BASKETS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
SIMPSON.
No. 339 North Second Street,
Below Callowhill, PHILADELPHIA.
959

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, July 22, 1875.

☞ THERMOMETRICAL REPORT for the week ending Wednesday, July 21st—Furnished by JESSE B. MEARS, as noted at Bristol Post-Office:

	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Th'sday, July 15	70	87	80
Friday, " 16	72	80	78
Saturday, " 17	75	88	83
Monday, " 19	70	76	76
Tuesday, " 20	66	70	68
Wed'day, " 21	68	80	82

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA—Closes 9.00, A. M., 3.30 and 6.00 P. M; Arrives 8.00, A. M., 4.30 and 8.00, P. M.

NEW YORK—Closes 8.30, A. M., 3.30, 6.00 P. M. Arrives 10.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M.

TRENTON—Closes 7.15, 8.30, A. M., 3.30, P. M. arrives 10.00, A. M., 4.30 and 7.00 P. M.

PRINCETON, NEW BRUNSWICK, RAHWAY, ELIZABETH, NEWARK and JERSEY CITY, closes 8.30 A. M., 3.30 P. M.; arrives 10.00 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN—Closes 10.00, A. M., 6.00, P. M. arrives 9.45, A. M., 8.00, P. M.

NEWPORTVILLE, HULMEVILLE, ATTLEBOROUGH, NEWTOWN, WRIGHTSTOWN, PINEVILLE and BUCKINGHAM—Closes at 10.00, A. M.; arrives at 9.45, A. M.

SORTS.

A DAILY paper is talked of in Burlington.

THE Water Company's wharf is being put in thorough repair.

THE Active base ball club, play the Fleetwood of Morrisville, next Saturday.

A NEW cigar store has been opened in Mill street, in the room formerly occupied by Casper Ullerich.

FOR drunkenness and disorderly conduct, John Flynn paid to Esquire Wharton, two dollars for the benefit of the public schools.

WE understand that John Hope has tendered his resignation as a member of the Board of Directors of the Bristol Water Company.

J. H. VANZANT has sold his grocery establishment, at the corner of Mill and Cedar streets, to Joseph Sooy, formerly of New Jersey.

ON Sunday last, the large barn of Jonas Buck, in Bucksville, was struck by lightning, and burned down. None of the cattle were lost.

AT the regular meeting of the Home Building Association held last Monday evening, five loans were sold to Frederick J. Parker, at a premium of $6.50 per loan.

THE grove meeting was well attended last Sunday. Interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. C. Harden, and Messrs. Thomas L. Hughes, Peter Hope and Jacob S. Young.

LAST evening a stranger claiming to hail from New Jersey, was arrested by Constable Yardley for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He contributed two dollars to the school fund.

THE I. O. O. F. are about to revive Hope Encampment, which has been abandoned for about fifteen years. The Grand Lodge has conferred upon the members the privilege of so doing.

THE A. M. E. Sunday School will hold a festival next Thursday evening, in the hall over the Engine House, for the purpose of obtaining funds to purchase an organ for the Sabbath school.

THE large ice-house in New Jersey, opposite Bristol, belonging to the Knickerbocker Ice Company, which was destroyed by fire on last Thursday morning, was a famous resort for tramps, as a lodging house. It is supposed to have been accidentally set on fire by some of these parties.

MRS. LEWIS M. WHARTON and Miss Hannah Coleman, left Bristol last Tuesday evening, to visit friends and relatives in the West. Mrs. Wharton will stop at Alledo, Mercer Co., Illinois, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Mr. Brouse, and Miss Coleman will go to St. Paul, Minnesota.

THE Easton *Free Press* says that Samuel Smith, of Rieglesville, a member of the 153d regiment in the late war, while leading a mule on Sunday morning week, was, by the rearing of the animal, thrown on a stump, and received injuries from which he died in half an hour.

THE Lambertville *Beacon* says that Frank Slack was arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct by Constable Solomon, of New Hope, on Wednesday last, and placed in charge of Benjamin Gilbert, at the lock-up. Next morning, when the Constable went to look after his prisoner, he found that both he and the watchman had disappeared.

THE first term of the Friends' day school for girls and boys will commence on September 14 in the new school building on Cedar street. The course of instruction embraces a thorough English education, with higher mathematics, Latin, German, French and drawing. The school year consists of two terms of twenty weeks each.

THE Mitchell Fire Company, of Burlington, which constitutes No. 4, of the fire department, will dedicate their new house this evening. The Bristol firemen have accepted an invitation to participate, and intend to charter the "Ellwood Doron," and proceed to Burlington fully equipped, with their hose carriage. They will probably present as fine an appearance as any company in the line.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday evening, July 21, 1875: Emma Bailey, Mary A. Bell, Ella Brown, Harry Coombs, J. H. Cooper, Edwin Chambers, Geo. Donnel, Joseph R. Delp, Jennie L. Fisher, Robert Gilkeson, Ann Heferan, Margaret Herrington, Josey Hibbs, Henry Hibbs, Holmes, Shaw, Brown, & Co., Jennie K. Hunter, Charles Kellingsworth, Geo. A. Lawrence, Henry E. Morton, Thomas Murray, Rose McGinley, John T. Riley, Lewis Rich, Geo. C. Siddons, William S. Smith, Mrs. H. Ward, Arthur Winner, A. L. Wilson, Josephine Williamson, Joshua Wright.

A MATCH game of base ball, was played on the Bath grounds, Bristol, between "Active" club of this place, and the "Willow" of Philadelphia. The score is as follows:

Active	O.	R.	Willow	O.	R.
H. Wright, 1 b	2	3	Geiss, 1 b	3	1
Windess, r f	2	2	McCauly, c	0	1
Johnson, s s	5	1	Weckelly, c f	4	1
McLain, c	2	3	Dass, p	3	1
W. Joyce, l f	4	1	Fsalkrod, l f	5	0
Ahlee, p	3	2	Bell, 2 b	3	0
G. Wright, 2 b	4	1	Holtzhauer, r f	4	0
Rue, 3 b	2	2	Porter, 3 b	2	0
A. Joyce, r f	3	1	Raven, s s	3	1
	27	16		27	5

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Active	0	2	0	0	3	6	2	2	1	—16
Willow	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	—5

PARIS GREEN NOT POISONOUS TO POTATOES.—Professor McMurtrie of the National Department of Agriculture has written a letter to give the result of experiments made by him to ascertain the effect of mineral poisons on the health of plants. He is reputed to be the most thoroughly and minutely informed scientific man in the country on this subject, and his observations will go far to relieve many people from the fear of using Paris green in the extermination of the potato beetle, while the consumers will eat their early rose and peerless potatoes with less concern for their own safety in so doing. The experiments were made with particular reference to these points, and the result is such as to dissapate all fear. In the plants that were killed, in the plants that were stunted, and in the plants which grew to full perfection, with the varying amounts of Paris green mingled with the soil of his pots, the most rigorous chemical analysis could detect no trace of arsenic in the composition of the plant itself. As to the effect on the growth of crops he has found that the intermixture of this poison with the soil in large quantities destroys vegetable growth, but that in the small quantities requisite for destroying insects it does not interfere with or impede it at all.

Doylestown and Vicinity.

Rev. T. Y. George has been removed from St. Mary's Church of this borough, and the Rev. Thomas Quin has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Father George removes to Easton, where he intends to have charge of a church.

On Thursday evening a horse belonging to Mr. Child took fight and ran away. He started from Carson's Hotel, running to Armstrong's corner, where he ran against a lamp-post, breaking it and damaging the wagon to a considerable extent.

Mr. Darlington of the *Intelligencer* allowed the employees of his office to enjoy themselves in a day's pleasure on a fishing excursion to the Delaware. They started early in the morning for Point Pleasant, a place where great natural beauty abounds, situated on the margin of the river, and surrounded with high and ragged hills. The beauty of the place and the notoriety of its fishing waters enabled the craftsmen of the art preservative of all arts to indulge in that pleasant occupation. They enjoyed themselves in other ways also, the favorite being that of bathing. In the evening they returned home, feeling much refreshed and greatly pleased with the enjoyments of the day.

Mr. Jesse Armstrong is engaged in tearing down the old store-house at the corner of Court and Main streets, where he intends to erect a new store. The old building was one of the first houses built in the town, but Mr. Armstrong being of an enterprising turn of mind and fond of improvement, wishes to make that corner one of the most attractive in the town. This will be the third new building erected by him this summer, and the old corner can now boast of three of the finest stores in our village.

The dwelling house of Henry Lear on East Court street is rapidly approaching completion.

Judge Watson's house on Main street is a three story brick of more than ordinary size, and the pains taken by the Judge in building it shows that he has an eye for improvement.

The Clerk of the Commissioners is busily engaged in making the list of voters in every township and borough in the county. He says that the number of taxables and voters of the county are wonderfully on the increase. The law requires that these lists shall be put up in each election district, and that those who are not registered shall be obliged to have their names registered sixty days before the election, in order to entitle them to vote. It would be well for every voter of the county to attend to this before it is too late.

The directors of the Doylestown Library Company are obliged to change the time of opening the library for the use of stockholders from Saturday to Thursday afternoon, in order to allow the agricultural meeting the use of the building.

The Odd Fellows' Lodge is in every way a handsome room. Rich, variegated carpet covers the floor; handsome chairs are arranged with taste around the hall; beautiful crimson draperings overhang the chairs of the officers; ornamental curtains are attached to the windows; while the comfort and coziness that strikes the observer upon entering is fully appreciated by the members as an acknowledgement of the good taste of those by whom it was furnished. It is classed as one of the finest halls in the state, and we think that it deserves that name. The first meeting of the lodge will be held on Tuesday night of next week, when it will be dedicated.

The Hon. A. H. Dill of Clinton county, Pa., was in town on Saturday as the guest of Harman Yerkes, Esq. Mr. Dill is a prominent candidate for governor at the Democratic Convention in September. He is now State Senator for that district, and the favor he has found in that body shows that his qualities as a good legislator are valued. He is a young man, but his character and actions lead him to find friends wherever he goes. The delegates to the convention are De Nelson Applebach of Sellerville, Henry Lefferts of Northampton, Allen H. Heist of Doylestown, Reuben K. Bachman of Durham, and George Ross of Doylestown. The convention meets on Wednesday, September 8.

The Lenape Base Ball Club played a match with a picked nine called the "Sore Owls" on Saturday, and reaped an easy victory in a score 41 to 14. The playing of the Lenape was very fine.

Newportville News.

The Newportville Fire Company are erecting a new building for their engine, on a lot back of Mr. C. C. Brown's residence. The cost of it will be between two and three hundred dollars.

Mr. I. C. Fetter recently finished re-building the dam destroyed by the ice last winter,—both of the mills are now running to their utmost capacity.

The examination for school teachers came off two weeks ago. The same teachers are engaged for the next year. The school term has been reduced to nine months instead of ten heretofore, and their salaries increased five dollars per month, which falls short of being a fair recompense for the labor given.

Isaac Booz, our new supervisor, has put the Trenton road in a capital condition by a heavy coat of gravel, which will last for many years.

Harvesting is well nigh over. The hay and wheat is below the average—oats are very good. Mr. C. C. Brown cut a field of his rye, which was universally admired for its height, evenness and weight. William Berry's oats crop is so large, that after they bind it they have great difficulty in finding room to put the sheaves.

A son of Mr. Berry narrowly escaped a painful accident and probably death, on Tuesday. He was reaping with a pair of mules, when from some cause unknown, they started suddenly on a dead run around the field, pulling the mowing machine after them. The ropes finally caught between the knives which prevented the wheels from revolving. The mules dragged the machine a considerable distance, although their progress were impeded by the wheels dragging. Finally the young man ran them into a fence, when they stopped. It was with great difficulty that he maintained his balance in their mad career about the field. Several persons looked on in breathless silence, momentarily expecting to see him thrown under the machine or upon the knives, in either event he would have been crushed to death or cut to peices.

Warminster Notes.

A large company of gypsies are encamped on the vacant lot at Bonair Station and opposite Geontner's Grove.

The picnic held at Geontner's Grove on Saturday evening last was largely attended. The horse of a young man from Doylestown died at Newville while on his road to the picnic.

Purchasers of wheat in the ground in this vicinity last winter have the remorseful knowledge that the article of their speculation is barely worth harvesting.

On Thursday last Sheriff Purdy sold the personal effects of Henry Gallen near Jamison's corner, to satisfy a demand made by Cress Fell, storekeeper of Buckingham, for over two hundred dollars.

The Eagle Lodge No. 222 and Loller Lodge No. 338 I. O. of O. F. intend holding a harvest home at Geontner's Grove on the 5th of August, when the members of the order will appear in parade in full regalia. The following speakers will deliver addresses: James B. Nicholson, P. G. S., George F. Barie, D. G. M., Robert L. Lamberton, P. G. M., John W. Stokes, P. G. M., and Rev. A. O. Collum.

Our townsman J. B. Geontner is a candidate for Register of Wills of Montgomery county.

A Philadelphia hay and feed dealer died last week and left his daughter $20,000. The drunken heiress has been an inmate of the House of Correction for some time past.

Hulmeville and Vicinity.

The farmers are having very fine weather for getting in their hay and grain. The latter is about all harvested, and the crop is somewhat better than was anticipated, although only about one-third of the usual quantity. The late grass is nearly all cut. The crop is considered very poor, and had it not been for the recent rains would have been much worse. The oats crop is much better than it has been for several years, and that growing in light soil is now being cut.

The Odd Fellows' excursion from Holmesburgh yesterday was from a pecuniary point of view a failure, the Lodge being $150 out of pocket. Nevertheless, the few that went were highly pleased with the day's proceedings, everything passing off well.

Mr. Tilton of the *Beacon* has returned from his summer trip bright as a lark.

The excursion to Fairmount Park on the 19th of August bids fair to be a grand success. A number of Sunday Schools have already informed the committee of their intention to participate.

The Fire Engine Company of Newportville are building a house for their engine and hose carriage on the main street, near William R. Vandegrift's barn.

The severe winter injured many trees, particularly the locust. Those growing by the roadside on the farms of Caleb Roberts, C. N. Taylor and E. Grundy, are very much injured, all the tops are dead, and many that showed signs of life in the spring are entirely dead now. This is to be regretted, not only on account of their value for posts, &c., but they furnished a grateful shade to the many pedestrians along the road, besides adding much to the beauty of the neighborhood.

New Hope Items.

The weather for the past two or three days has been quite cool and pleasant. The farmers are about through with their wheat harvest, which was very light—estimated by many at not more than one-fourth of a crop. Some have commenced their oats harvest, which promises to be much better than it was the last two or three years. Corn looks very promising since the late rains. The excitement about the Colorado beetle is fast dying out, and there has been but little damage done by them as yet; the prospect for a crop of potatoes is good. Peas bid fair for a crop. Apples, with the exception of the variety known as the Smith cider apple, will not amount to much. On Sunday night last, the shoe store of Thomas London, of Lambertville, was broken into and robbed of about $100 worth of goods. Next Saturday afternoon, there will be a boat race, on the Delaware, between some young men of New Hope and Lambertville.

COUNCIL AND THE RAILROAD LOCO'S.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—By what process of reasoning can the Council of Bristol borough see it right to cater to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company so far as to rescind or suspend the operation of an ordinance for the protection of the lives of our citizens by regulating the rate of speed of locomotive engines on the railroad? An enactment of only twenty-three days standing, and one of the best ever passed by this council, the wisdom of which must be apparent to all but the railroad company. That corporation are not satisfied, and allege that this reduced rate of speed to seven and a half minutes for one Bristol mile between New York and the West seriously cripples their business, and is damaging to the interests of the travelling community, (we don't pretend to give their exact words) and meekly ask Council to suspend the operation of the ordinance, and the railroad company will have gates placed at the Mill street crossing and not allow obstructions to stand on the Walnut street crossing.

The query will very naturally arise: Are these the only crossings in the borough?

But Council finds a majority (though small) of a full bench in favor, and the ordinance is revoked, and the inhabitants again thrown upon the mercy of an overbearing, over-riding railroad company.

There is plenty of clear country between New York and the West for them to make up the three to five minutes lost in passing through the thickly populated part of Bristol at a respectable rate of speed.

The Bristol custom is sufficient to warrant a fair share of railroad courtesies, which have not been lavished upon us,—else we might find some excuse for the late action of Council.

M. R.

MORE LIGHT.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—After all that has been published both pro and con in relation to water supply, I am still of the opinion that our citizens need more light. The impression I find very common among them, that in order to give $40 a plug it would be necessary to impose an additional tax upon the property holders. Now is this so? The Council, I think, ought to give an explicit and clear answer to the question. If I understand the recent communication of an intelligent "Tax-Payer," published in *The Observer*, the revenue of the Borough from taxes, &c., will be in less than a year, $4,716.85. A sum, it would seem quite equal to the charge for water and all other necessary expenses. If this be true, why should the Council hesitate to secure water protection, which is certainly more important than any additional lamps, culverts, hose houses, &c., at the present time. Let us have, what we all must acknowledge, is now most desired by all considerate and right minded citizens, because it is essential to our safety and comfort—complete water protection, and then, after this has been secured, all other needed improvements can be added.

A CITIZEN.

WATER! WATER!

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Water-takers will observe, that at the top of the page on which the superintendent of the Bristol Water Works makes out the water rent bills, there is a notice stating that "All water rents are due in advance, payable at the office of the company; and upon all water-rents so paid, a cash discount of five per cent. will be allowed; and upon all remaining unpaid after December 31st, five per cent. additional will be charged," &c.

Issued as this appears to be, by a responsible board of directors, it is clearly a part of the conditions upon which the contract is made and water furnished—and is it adhered to? Water takers are prepared, no doubt, to answer; and to calculate, at the present time, the amount of this "cash discount of five per-cent." allowed for prompt payment. It is an item of some importance in times of "high water." Of course, until after December 31st, water takers will not realize the workings of this "five per cent. additional" charge on the present tariff, and hence cannot now testify.

NOT A STOCKHOLDER.

The arrangements for the New Jersey State Fair, to be held at Waverly in September next, provide that competition in live stock shall be confined to residents of that State. This rule of course excludes exhibitors from other States, who have hitherto contributed largely to the display, and carried off numerous premiums. It is in strong contrast with the policy pursued by the societies of other States. Another regulation provides that animals receiving prizes last will be excluded from competition this year, a feature which exhibitors consider particularly unjust. It appears, on the whole, that the New Jersey Society is rather anxious that outsiders shall not attend or exhibit at the fairs.

The wheat crop now harvesting in the Indian Territory is reported to be the largest ever gathered there. It will average about twenty-two bushels to the acre. For want of suitable mills it will be shipped to Eastern markets. A splendid crop of corn is expected. It is also stated that the Indian country will ship more than $1,000,000 worth of cattle, and fatten $500,000 worth of hogs.

A HIT AT TOBACCO CONSUMERS.

A correspondent states that on a recent visit up county, he called to see a friend whom he remembered to have accompanied to a Lyceum over a dozen years since, at which a paper called the *Gazette* was issued. The conversation happening to turn upon that, and also the use of tobacco, brought to his remembrance an article read by the Editress in a very effective manner, and on expressing a wish to know who the author was, then learned that he was in conversation with the individual, and the original MSS was hunted up, and a copy taken for our GAZETTE, as follows:

TO THE EDITRESS OF THE GAZETTE:—Since I have been a sojourner in your vicinity, I have had the good fortune to attend your Lyceum, and with pleasure listened to the reading of the *Gazette*, which I thought was calculated to effect much good, particularly, should its energies be directed in part to the overthrow, or eradication of some of the many evils which abound, and we fear too, are in the ascendent.

Feeling a desire to aid in the good cause, though feeble may be the effort, I have been induced to offer some thoughts, for directed by the fullness of the heart, the pen writeth. When we are annoyed by disagreeable, yea, disgusting practices of those with whom we come in contact, is it right to suffer in silence—to say nought thereupon? Have you among the members of, or visitors to the Lyceum, for whose edification and instruction the *Gazette* is read at its different meetings, any who have been, or are addicted to the hurtful and loathsome practice of smoking or masticating that abominable weed, tobacco? If so, I would have their most serious attention called thereto. Should any there be who have been thus addicted, and have fully relinquished the practice, and firmly resolved never to touch, taste, or in any wise use the hateful stuff, and will cleave to the resolution until the apetite is overcome, and be "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled" therefrom, will be "greater than he that taketh a City."

Oh! that they who have not tarried at Jericho until their beards have grown, and who think it wondrous fine to chew and smoke, and puff and spit—Oh! that they would reflect upon the cares, slavishness, expense and probably disease, they are entailing upon themselves by the habit of using tobacco, which results in no possible good to them, how surely would they cease the practice. After the indulgence in this for years, how will they look back upon their youthful folly, and vainly long to live over their time again, if 'tis only to spend it in the endeavor to dissuade the young from adopting such a course of practice.

Some will say they intend only a moderate use of the weed—that 'tis only an innocent enjoyment when thus used, and that it is a preservative of the teeth—bah! no such thing.

Instead of moderation, the indulgence will soon be a quid in each side of the mouth, and cigars "to fill up the pauses." And Oh! horrors, kind Editress, only think what we have to encounter. Whether it be in the church, lecture-room, lyceum, or when journeying in the cars, our skirts are bedraggled whilst endeavoring to find a seat, and when found, we discover by the pools of nastiness, yea lakelets of filth expectorated upon the floor, that the place had been recently occupied by some tobacco grinding gentleman, and that our feet must become completely saturated. Oh, if there are any in your Lyceum, who have fallen into the loathsome habit, or about to do so, I beseech thee, discharge upon them "thoughts that breath and words that burn," from the pages of the *Gazette*, and if they possess any feeling of self-respect, which when they become sensible of, will cause them to respect us, and by desisting from the use or the nauseous weed, we can rise up and them blessed.

And further, kind Editress, please present to them the following lines by one who has suffered in consequence of her husband, who was a slave to the use of tobacco, and oblige at last,

A SYMPATHIZER.

MY HUSBAND USES TOBACCO.

He sits in his chair from morning to night,
To smoke, chew, smoke—
He rises at dawn his pipe to light,
Goes puffing and chewing with all his might
Till the hour of sleep. 'Tis his delight
To smoke, chew, smoke.

The quid goes in when his pipe goes out,
'Tis chew chew, chew;
Now a cloud of smoke pours from his throat,
Then his mouth sends a constant stream afloat,
Sufficient to carry a mill or a boat,
'Tis chew, chew, chew.

He sits all day in a smoke or fog,
'Tis puff, puff, puff,
He growls at his wife, the cat and dog,
He covers with filth the carpet and rug,
And his only answer when I give him a jug
Is puff, puff, puff.

The house all o'er from end to end,
Is smoke, smoke, smoke—
In whatever room my way I wend;
If I take his old clothes to patch and mend,
Ungrateful odors will ever ascend
Of smoke, smoke, smoke.

At home or abroad, afar or near
'Tis smoke, smoke, smoke—
His mouth is stuffed from ear to ear,
Or puffing the stump of a pipe so dear,
And his days will end I verily fear,
In smoke, smoke, smoke.

Young ladies beware! live single indeed,
Ere you marry a man who uses "the weed,"
Better that husbands you ever should lack, O
Than marry a husband that uses tobacco.

STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

Hugh B. Eastburn, chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Teachers' Association, has issued the following circular:

The twenty-second Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will be held at Wilkesbarre, August 10th, 11th, and 12th, 1875.

Papers will be read by the following named persons. The subjects treated will be subsequently taken up for general discussion.

"The Relation of the Preparatory Schools to the Universities," Rev. D. Copeland, A. M., Ph. D., Kingston, Pa.

"Instruction in Civil Government," Prof. E. A. Angell, State Normal School, Shippensburg, Pa.

"Lessons in Manners and Morals," Prof. Maria L. Sanford, Swarthmore College, Pa.

"Industrial Education," Supt. H. S. Jones, Erie, Pa.

"Drawing," Prof. J. V. Montgomery, State Normal School, Millersville, Pa.

"The Study of the Physical Sciences in our Public Schools," B. C. Jillson, A. M., High School, Pittsburg, Pa.

"Spelling," Prof. F. A. March, LL. D., Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

"Course of Study for Ungraded Schools," Supt. Jesse Newlin, Schuylkill county, Pa.

"Organization of the Educational Forces in Society," William S. Schofield, Philadelphia, Pa.

Essay, Miss L. A. Haller, Allegheny City, Pa.

"College and Normal School Discipline," E. B. Fairfield, D. D., LL. D., State Normal School, Indiana, Pa.

"The Power of Thought," Prof. George W. Fetter, Girls' High and Normal School, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Pennsylvania at the Centennial," Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent.

The preceding list comprises, it is thought, some of the most important educational topics of the time. They will doubtless receive the careful consideration of the Convention.

In thus inviting your attention to the Wilkesbarre meeting, an earnest hope is expressed by the Executive Committee that you will use your influence with your teachers, and others, who may be interested in education, to secure a good attendance at the Convention from your section of the State.

The State Association has been of great service in the past to the cause of education in our State. It has the capacity for accomplishing equally good results in the future. The work of the year immediately preceding the Centennial Exposition of 1876 is especially important. A convention with a large membership and representing all sections of the State can help organize this work and infuse needed enthusiasm into it.

Wilkesbarre, in the midst of great material resources and surrounded by some of the finest scenery in the State, is an excellent objective point for teachers who desire to make a trip combining both pleasure and profit.

A request has been made to the Committee that a State Spelling Match be held on Thursday evening, the 12th. The Committee will have a plan matured, in case the Association should desire this feature in the exercises, by which each county represented in the Convention can have an opportunity of securing a representation in the competing class. The plan, if offered, will probably include a preliminary test in writing in order to secure a certain number of test spellers for the final trial of skill.

Hoping to see yourself and friends at Wilkesbarre, I remain, on behalf of the Executive Committee, Yours truly,

HUGH B. EASTBURN, Chairman.

The Delaware fruit growers propose to send their fruit by ocean steamers to England. At a late meeting they appointed a committee to wait on the American Steamship Company and ascertain if that company will fit up steamers with refrigerators for the shipment of peaches to Liverpool at reasonable freight charges. The growers are confident that if the proper measures be adopted the fruit will retain all its good properties throughout the long ocean voyage. England will be liberal enough not to put a prohibitory tariff on the luscious cargoes.

SUNSTROKES.—The following seasonable advice we copy from an exchange: As the season approaches when people are liable to be overcome by the heat, a few hints in regard to the causes and treatment may be both timely and valuable. They are not caused by the direct rays of the sun only; intense heat in the shade will produce them as well, and they sometimes occur in the night. High temperature is always necessary to their production. Sleeping in ill-ventilated rooms, debility and fatigue during hot weather, are among the most fruitful causes.

As a means of prevention all kinds of distilled or fermented drinks should be avoided. They intensify the trouble when it comes on and tend to induce its approach. Exhaustion should be guarded against. Bathing the entire body in some form should be practiced daily, thus keeping the temperature reduced and the pores open.

Large quantities of cold water for drinking purposes should not be indulged in, because of the tendency to weaken digestion. The clothing should be loose and light. Keep the head cool and wear a wet cloth in the hat if feeling any oppression about the head. Pain in the head is always experienced, and sometimes there is wandering of thought, difficulty of vision, labored breathing, with the skin very hot.

The remedy to be instantly applied is ice to the head, and the body should be rubbed gently with pieces of it, or pails full of cold water should be dashed on it, and both of these applications continued until the heat is reduced. Medicines do no good. Give no alcoholic stimulants under any circumstances. Send for your physician.

A CHAMPION BUG CATCHER.—John C. Irvin, of Jersey Shore, claims to be the champion potato bug catcher of Lycoming county, Pa. He has a large field of potatoes and the voracious bugs have taken a particular liking to it. Mr. Irvin declared war against them, and immediately commenced hostilities. On one-fourth of an acre he captured 616,842 of the enemy by actual count, consisting of hard-shell veteran bugs, whose especial delight seemed to be in completely destroying the vines. After having disposed of this batch of prisoners by placing them in a tin can, saturating them with coal oil, and applying fire to them, he was attacked by a fresh army of young bugs. In the engagement which ensued he captured thirty-five quarts of the young rascals, which, on actual count, were found to foot up five hundred and thirty-two thousand. The number was ascertained by counting one quart, which was found to contain fifteen thousand two hundred, and averaging the balance. Mr. Irvin is determined to prosecute the compaign vigorously, and will not cease offensive operations till he has slaughtered ten hundred thousand of the voracious pests. If there is another man in Lycoming county who has waged a more successful warfare against this enemy of the potato crop, let him speak out at once, or forever after hold his peace. The agricultural society should award Mr. Irvin a special premium for what he has done to aid in exterminating the pest.

At Allentown fourteen chickens were hatched from thirteen eggs and the people are puzzled.

Widow Dimmock, at Northampton, Mass., Thursday, tried to shoot Dr. Thompson, because he wouldn't marry her.

Sunday was the hottest day of the season in Cincinnati. Five cases of sunstroke, two of them fatal, were reported there.

A negro at Richmond, Va., on a recent warm night swung his hammock in an ice house in order to keep cool, and now he sleeps in the cold, cold ground.

Miss Clara Rose, of Philadelphia, had $7,000 expended on her Latin, French, and German education, and then married a man who has to buy his butter a pound at a time.

While the family of Mr. John S. Hays were at dinner in the Monongahela House at Pittsburg, last Friday, their rooms were entered and robbed of two thousand dollars' worth of diamonds and jewelry.

Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes will deliver a poem, and Mr. James T. Fields an address, at a Centennial tea party, which the ladies of Plymouth, Mass., will give on August 5.

There has been a rapid decline in cotton in Liverpool, which creates apprehension, and is causing many holders to sell without further delay. Some failures are reported, and a gloomy feeling pervades the market.

There are living in Montour county eight brothers whose aggregate height reaches *forty-nine feet nine and a half inches*, being a fraction less than six feet three inches to each man. We believe this to be a little the tallest family of boys in the state.

The newest and last reported liability of which a railroad company is held is that of a Chicago and Northwestern Railroad conductor, who kissed a lady passenger on his train. She sued his company for the assault and has recovered $1000 damages.

A fatal disease has appeared among the swine in the neighborhood of Bethlehem, Northampton county. The first symptom of the disease is a refusal of food, which is followed by a swelling of the snout, and in a few days the victims die of suffocation.

Liverpool cars are double-deckers. But Americans won't ride in them. All English cars have the windows fastened down, and they can't be sold unless they are. These cars the English cannot make, though they have had the pattern for years. Nor can that wonderful nation make a rubber car spring. All are made here.

Lady Jane G. Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, who was lost in 1846 or '47 while in command of an expedition in search of the north-west passage, died in London, last Sunday night. Lady F. had reached a ripe old age. She spend large sums of money to find traces of her husband, and for her liberality in this matter obtained a world-wide fame.

In May last a young lady was feloniously assaulted at the railroad depot in Iuka, Mississippi, by a colored hack driver named Thompson, while she was waiting for her escort. On Tuesday last Thompson was convicted of the crime and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. This did not satisfy the citizens, who organized a mob, broke into the jail the same night took, Thompson to the depot, and hanged him there.

An attempt of young Pomeroy the murderer to escape from the jail at Boston was discovered on Tuesday. He had been digging out the bricks around his cell window, using a piece of an iron washdish for the purpose, and his plan after getting out of the cell was to lower himself from the gallery to the floor of the rotunda by cords taken from the window sash. He intended to make the attempt at midnight when the watch was being changed. Letters to his family describing the plan were found in the cell.

Brooklyn has two hundred and twenty-five churches, which spend $170,850 annually for music. The forty-two representative churches spend for music some $105,800. Some of the salaries are as follows:—Plymouth Church spends $8,000 a year for music, paying Miss Clementine V. Lasar 1,300; Mr. W. J. Hill, $1,250; Mr. John Zundell, $1,500; and Mr. H. C. King, assistant organist, $500. Mr. Henry Camp is paid $2,500 per year. So much for Plymouth. The organist of St. James', Mr. E. J. Fitzhugh, receives $2,500; Miss Emma Wilkinson, $700. At Dr. Cuyler's Miss Bedloe and Miss Bronson receive $900 each; Mr. John D. Trevor, $1,000; Mr. Newell, the organist, $1,200. At St. Ann's, Mr. Eugene Clark gets $1,200. At Dr. Storrs' Church Mrs. Butman receives $1,200. At Talmage's Tabernacle George W. Morgan gets $1,800, and Mr. Arbuckle, with his cornet, is paid $50 a Sunday.

While some workmen were making an excavation in Monroe county, Mich., a few days, they came upon a quantity of bones, forming the skeleton of a mastodon, which were examined. One of the tusks measured eleven feet in length and seven inches in diameter at the smallest extremity, where a portion seems to been broken off. Several teeth were found in a fair state of preservation, measuring six inches in diameter, the largest weighing five pounds. One of the ribs was nearly eight feet long, and the entire skeleton was from twenty to thirty feet in length. An attempt will be made to recover more of remains.

A boiler at Whitehead's rubber mills near Trenton, N. J., exploded on Monday afternoon, severely scalding two men. Considerable damage was done to the property.

☞ Never feed horse-chestnuts to chestnut horses, nor horse-sorrel to sorrel horses. You can give cream to a cream horse if you like, and the horse likes it. It is not necessary to employ a cream-pitcher to pitch hay to a cream horse; however, it is always necessary to buy the cheapest meat at the cheapest place, and that you can always do at Webster's Centennial Market, next to Vanzant's Cheap Cash Store.

☞ THE FRIENDS' SCHOOL will open at their new school house on Cedar street, in Bristol Borough, on the 2nd Third day in the ninth mo. next. Terms: Twenty and fifteen dollars per session. For circulars, after seventh mo. 8th, apply to either of the following committee: Chas. T. Iredell, Anna Warner, Anthony Swain, Sarah H. Peirce, Samuel Swain, Carrie S. Wood, George W. Adams, Deborah Comly.

☞ Mr. J. H. Sooy wishes to inform the the citizens of Bristol and vicinity that he has taken the store lately occupied by J. H. Vanzant, north-west corner Mill and Cedar streets., and opened a first-class, cheap cash Grocery Store, where can be found a large and fresh supply of the best Groceries and Provisions to be found in the place.

☞ William A. Girton has been appointed agent for the Egyptian Roofing Company, for Trenton and Mercer county N. J., His office is at No. 218 Broad street, where samples of the roofing can be seen and information obtained relative to its superiority.

☞ No better remedy can be kept on hand this summer, for affections of the stomach and bowels, than Pursell's Cholerine Mixture.

☞ Cholerine Mixture cures diarrhœa.

☞ You can't have cholera morbus long if you take Pursell's Cholerine Mixture.

☞ Summer complaint in children quickly disappears by the use of Cholerine Mixture.

DIED.

HIBBS.—July 18th, 1875, Mahlon G. Hibbs, aged 79 years.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF MARIS & SMITH,
Bankers and Brokers,
18 South Third Street, Philadelphia,
Tuesday, July 20, 1875, 4 o'clock P. M.

EDITOR GAZETTE:

The market to-day has been strong, though not particularly active with the exception of Philada. & Erie, which stock bids fair to become the favorite speculative for the next few days, and as will be noticed, the transactions in it were larger than in any other shares. The buyers were to a large extent the bulls in the stock, and that some bears became demoralized and towards the close were quite active in covering their shorts.

Penna. R. R. opened with sales at 51¾, and held this price till just before second board, when it declined to 51⅝, closing 51⅝ bid.

Reading R. R. opened with sales at 55¾, and was steady all day, ending 55⅝-¾.

Lehigh Nav, sold at 50⅝, and with but little done closes 50⅝-¾. It looks however as if there might be some speculation in this stock before long

Philada. & Erie opened with sales at 21, and during the day was almost constantly strong, selling up to 21¾, and ending 21⅝-¾

Oil Creek was unchanged closing 9½-¾.

Hestonville opened at 26⅛, and sold up to 26⅝ closing 26⅝-¾.

Money was unchanged. Gold opened 13⅞-14, and then sold off to 13⅝, closing 13½-⅝.

The N. Y. market has been dull, and the closing prices show but little change.

Yours truly, MARIS & SMITH.

Philadelphia Bond and Stock quotations reported expressly for the GAZETTE by JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 South Third street, July 20, 1875.

BONDS.—Pennsylvania Loan, 2d series, 103 a 104; Penn'lvania Loan, 3d series, 110¾a111; Philadelphia City 6's, 107¾a107⅞; Allegheny Valley 7.30's, 92½a93; Camden and Amboy 6's, 1883, 100a102; do. do 1889, 98 a 98½; do. Mortgage, 1889, 104a104½; Lehigh Val. 7's, 110 a 110½; North Pennsylvania 7's, 107 a 108; Pennsylvania and New York Canal 7's, 106 a 106¾; Penns'vania R. R. 1st Mort, 104 a 104½; do general Mort. Coupon, 101 a 102; do. do. Mort. Registered, 103½a 103½; Philada. & Erie 7's, 89 a 90; Philadelphia and Reading 7's, 108 a 109; do. General Mortgage 7's, Coupon, 106 a 107; do. do. 7's, Registered, 106½a107; do New Conv. 7's, 105¾a105⅞; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7's, 77 a 78; West Chester 7's, 106 a 107; West Jersey 7's, 104 a 105; Wilmington and Rdg. 1st Mortgage 7's, 50 a 54; Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan, 6's, 102¼ a 102⅜.

STOCKS.—Lehigh Valley Railroad, 61½a61⅝; Mine Hill Railroad, 53 a 54; Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, 56 a 56½; Pennsylvania, Railroad, 51½a51¾; Philad'a and Reading Railroad, 55½ a 55¾; Philada. & Trenton R. R. 129 a 130; United Co.'s of N. J. (C. & A.) 129½ a 130; Central Transportation Co., 45¾ a 46; Fifth & Sixth street R. R., 65 a 66; Hestonville R. R., 26⅛a 26⅝; Second & Third Sts. R. R., 76 a 77; Leh. Nav., 50⅝ a 50¾.

Philadelphia Markets.

Wednesday Evening, July 21.

FLOUR.—The upward tendency in Flour noted for several days past, still continues. Sales of 2500 barrels, including extras, at $4 37½ a 4 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $5 75 a 6 75; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do. do, at $5 87½ a 6 75, and high grades at $7 a 8. Rye Flour is firm at $5.50.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is firm, with a good demand from the local millers. Sales of 6000 bushels Western at $1 37½ a 1 38 for red; $1 39 a 1 40 for amber, and $1 50 for white. Corn is active and 1 a 2c. higher; sales of 700 bus. mixed and yellow at 88a90c. Oats are in fair request, and 6500 bus. Western sold at 64 a 67c. for Ohio and Illinois white.

PRODUCE.—Butter steady; fine grades firm and in demand. New York and Bradford County extras, 28 a 30c.; do. do. firsts, 23 a 24c.; Western extras, 22 a 23c.; do. do. firsts, 18 a 20c. Cheese quiet; New York fancy, 11 a 12c.; New York prime, 9 a 10c.; Western fine, 10 a 10½c.; do. prime, 9½c. Eggs unchanged; market steady but not buoyant. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, fresh, 21 a 22c.; Western do., 19c.

PROVISIONS.—There is more doing and prices are firmer. Sales of Mess Pork, in bbls., at $20 50 a 21; family Beef, in lots, at $16. Beef Hams sold at $15 a 23. Bacon is firm; sales of sugar-cured smoked Hams at 13 a 14½c.; sides at 12½c., and shoulders at 10c. Bulk Meats are quiet; sales of pickled hams at 11 a 12., and shoulders at 8½c. per pound. Lard is rather firmer; sales of barrels and tierces 14c. per pound.

SEEDS.—Clover we quote at 12½c. per pound. Timothy at $3 a 3 25, and Flaxseed commands $1 80 a 1 85 per bushel.

Special Notices.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is sold by all Druggists.

Kolp's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar.

The medical properties both of Wild Cherry Bark and Tar being so well known it is only necessary to state they have been united in a concentrated form, with several well known and highly efficient articles, which are used daily for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Tightness and Soreness of the Breast, and other Pectoral Diseases. Price, 50 cents per bottle.
Prepared only by C. H. KOLP,
Graduate in Pharmacy,
463 North TENTH St. below Buttonwood, Philad'a. 701

Bristol Table Prices Current.

Bristol, Wednesday Evening, July 21, 1875.

FLOUR AND MEAL—	
Best White Wheat Flour, per bbl	$9.00
Do. Red Wheat, per bbl	8.00
Do. do. per ¼ sack	1.00
Do. do. per ⅛ sack	50
Graham Flour, per 100 lbs	3.50
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs	2.00
FRESH MEATS—	
Beef, roast, per lb, untrimmed	16 to 25c
Beefsteak, per lb	18 to 28
Veal, per lb	10 to 22
Mutton, per lb	12 to 18
Lamb	21 to 25
BUTTER, LARD, &c.—	
Butter, best, for table use, per lb	37
Butter, Tub	25
Butter, cooking, per lb	30
Lard, per lb	18
Eggs, per dozen	30
Cheese, per lb	16 to 20
Cheese—Pineapple	31
VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—	
Onions, per half peck	30 to 40
Potatoes (new)	32
N. Y. Plums, per lb	35
Dried Apples, per pound	9 to 12
Dried Peaches, per pound	15 to 18
Dried Peaches, peeled, per lb	30
Dried Cherries, per lb	35
French Prunes per lb	16
Turkish Prunes	12½
SUGARS—	
Cut Loaf	14
Crushed	14
Pulverized	13
Granulated	13
A—Standard White	12
B— " "	11
Extra C—No. 1	10
Extra C—Yellow	9
Common Yellow	8
COFFEE—ROASTED—	
Rio No. 1	31
No. 2	30
Laguayra, choice	35
Java pure	45
Ceylon	38
Maracaibo	38

New Advertisements.

Purple Top and White Strap-Leaf Turnip,
YELLOW AND WHITE RUTA-BAGA,
YELLOW ABERDEEN, Yellow Globe and other varieties of Turnip Seed. Seed Buckwheat, Millet and Hungarian Grass, at
J. W. CORNELL & CO.,
Farm Implement and Seed Store,
86 Warren Street, Trenton, N. J.
☞ Buckeye and other Machine extras.

Second-Hand Piano
FOR SALE.
PRICE $150.
R. A. PEIRCE,
1075 Radcliffe Street, Bristol.

WILLIAM B. BAKER, M. D.,
DENTIST,
43 Radcliffe Street, Bristol.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations. Artificial Teeth inserted in full or partial sets. 1074

J. M. VANDEGRIFT,
Manufacturer of
Wagons and Carriages,
ATTLEBOROUGH, PA.
HORSE-SHOEING, REPAIRING, &c., promptly attended to on reasonable terms. 1075

Miscellaneous.

GRAND EXCURSION
TO CAPE MAY.
Delaware Falls Lodge, No. 340, K. of P., of Morrisville, Pa.,
WITH
South Trenton Encampment, No. 40, I. O. O. F.,
WILL HAVE AN EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY,
On Wednesday, August 11, 1875.
CAPE MAY is one of the most beautiful of Summer Resorts along the whole Atlantic coast, and the accommodations cannot be surpassed. The Bathing is superior to all others. The committee have made special arrangements with Col. Henry W. Sawyer, proprietor of the Sea Breeze House, to furnish Dinner to all who desire it for 50 cents each. Those who take baskets will find ample accommodation. Good Music and a Large Dancing Hall for the use of the excursionists, free of charge. Arrangements have also been made with the Railroad Company to run the Excursion Train ahead of the Express, so there will be no delay.
Train will leave Morrisville at 5.30 A. M., Trenton 6 A. M., stopping at Bordentown and Burlington, and run through to Cape May without change of cars, giving the excursionists 7 1-2 hours at the Cape.
From the arrangements made, this will be without doubt, the best excursion of the season.
Tickets, $2.50. - Children, under Ten Years of age, $1.25.
COMMITTEE—ROBERT W. MULL, JAMES MACAHAN, WILLIAM COVERT. 1062

PURE! WHOLESOME!! CHEAP!!!
Opening of the STAR CONFECTIONERY,
No. 4 Assanpink Block, Trenton, N. J.,
THIS DAY, with the most extensive and complete assortment of French and American Confectionery ever exhibited at retail in Trenton. Also, a choice line of Foreign Fruits and Nuts, fine Canned Goods, &c. Prices reasonable. Positively none but strictly pure and wholesome Confectionery sold by this House. Patronage solicited! Favors appreciated! Please call and examine.
THOMAS P. MARSHALL, Proprietor.
N. B.—Constantly on draught, Cold Sparkling Soda Water, Cream, Nectar, Mead, and Kissengen Water. 1040

TANTUM & SHIELDS,
DEALERS IN
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR,
DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, TIES, BOWS AND SCARFS,
Assanpink Block, Trenton, N. J. 980

ESTABLISHED 1847.
EXTON'S TRENTON CRACKERS,
Pronounced by connoisseurs the best in the market.
To guard against the numerous imitations of these celebrated Crackers, the public should
Ask for Exton's Crackers,
And see that his name is stamp on each on each and every Cracker.
☞ For sale by Grocers generally throughout the United States and by
ADAM EXTON & CO., Manufacturers, Trenton, N. J.
Price List and Circular sent on application.
EXTON'S TRENTON CRACKER, the only genuine, original Trenton Crackers. Buy EXTON'S.
EXTON'S TRENTON WINE CRACKERS—Delicious, wholesome, cheap. Buy Exton's Wine Crackers.
EXTON'S TRENTON CRACKERS—Beware of imitations and substitutes. Buy EXTON'S.
EXTON'S TRENTON CRACKERS—Manufactured by
1018 A. EXTON & CO., Trenton, N. J.

VICTORY! VICTORY!
How About the Silver Medals!!
THE AWARD OF ENTERPRISE!
PULLEN & CO., STILL AHEAD.
At the New Jersey State Fair, held at Waverly, September, 1872, the HIGHEST PREMIUM,
A SILVER MEDAL!
The first ever awarded to TRENTON CRACKERS, was given to the firm of E. PULLEN & CO. Also, by New Jersey State Agricultural Society, 1873, A SPECIAL GRAND SILVER MEDAL being the highest award given. Again, at Hunterdon County Agricultural Fair, 1873, A SPECIAL GRAND SILVER MEDAL, being the first ever given by this Society.
PULLEN'S CRACKERS ARE THE BEST!
☞ Ask your Grocer for Pullen's Crackers, and take no other.
All orders promptly attended to. Manufactured by
807 E. PULLEN & CO., Stockton below State St., Trenton, N. J.

For Rent.
A WHEELWRIGHT and Machine Shop, also a Paint Shop, at Emilie, Bristol township. Immediate possession.
1065 JESSE L. STACKHOUSE, Emilie, Pa.

For Sale or Rent.
A DWELLING HOUSE, with seven rooms and Bath, situated on Penn and Wood Streets, Bristol, Pa. Apply to
E. LAWRENCE, Agent,
1039 Bristol, Pa.

SALESMAN.—Affable reliable salesmen wanted in every town in Bucks County, for an article unsurpassed for general use in every family.
Address, J. B. C.,
1067 At this Office.

JOSEPH SHERMAN,
Manufacturer of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,
DORRANCE STREET, (west of the Railroad),
BRISTOL, PA.
Orders solicited. 1009

HAIR AND HUSK MATRESSES
MADE TO ORDER, and RENOVATED.
CARPETS and MATTING taken up and laid.
ORDERS left at Kinsey's Hardware Store, or at my Residence on Radcliffe Street, rear of Presbyterian Church, will receive prompt attention.
Refer by permission to Moore, York & Howell, No. 261 South Second St., Alexander Miller, 211 South Second, and A. Grossman, 210 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
413 JOHN F. McMILLAN.

IRON FENCING.
THOMAS B. HARKINS, Bristol, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER OF
CROWELL'S PATENT IRON FENCES FOR BUCKS COUNTY.
THE public are respectfully invited to call and examine samples at the Iron Foundry on Dorrance street near the railroad. Particular attention given to enclosing cemetery lots. All kinds of castings made to order. 798

J. V. BUCKMAN,
Surveyor & Conveyancer,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND
General Insurance Agent.
BRISTOL, PA.
Office on Radcliffe Street, a few doors above the Delaware House, and under the Observer Printing Office. 612

ALASKA CLEANER,
CLEANS HARD FINISHED WALLS.
PAINT, GLASS,
OIL CLOTH, DISHES,
SCOURS SILVER, BRASS,
TIN, COPPER, STEEL,
AND ALL MEDALS.
It has no equal. Try It. 1067

GRAND EXCURSION!
BRISTOL
To Fairmount Park,
THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1875.
TRAIN will leave Bristol, 8.30 A. M., stopping at Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale and Holmesburg. Returning will leave the Park at 5.30 P. M.
Tickets, for Adults, - - 65 Cents.
Children, - - - - 35 Cents.
This Excursion is under the auspices of the Episcopal Sunday School, Hulmeville, and Presbyterian Sunday Schools at Newportville and Bridgewater.
1071

GEORGE WESTON,
ARCHITECTURAL AND MONUMENTAL
SCULPTOR,
IN MARBLE, GRANITE, AND FREESONE, is devoting especial attention to Monumental Works, &c., viz.:
Tombs, Monuments, Headstones, Mural Tablets, Pulpits, Fonts, &c.
Designs and Estimates furnished on application.
MARBLE YARD—Stockton Street, between State and Front Streets, Trenton, N. J.
Cemetery Lots Inclosed. Cemetery work of every description done in the best manner and at reasonable rates. 671

BUY YOUR
BOOTS AND SHOES,
OF
PARKER,
85 Warren Street, Trenton, N. J.
Next door to Manning's Trimming Store. 986

A. BEER & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
(Successors to A. W. McGarvey & Co.)
No. 13 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.
(Mansion House.)
Life Size Pictures in oil, water colors and crayon Copying and Porcelain Pictures neatly finished Particular attention paid to children. 739

JOSEPH B. YARD
MANUFACTURER OF
IRON RAILING,
(at the old stand)
No. 6 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to Enclosing Cemetery Lots. 905

E. KOPP
DYES TO LIVE AND LIVES TO DYE,
and does all kinds of
FANCY DYEING.
ALL WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.
No. 39 Warren Street, 3 doors below Front St.,
TRENTON, N. J.
Goods sent from the country will receive prompt attention. 969

E. R. HUTCHINSON,
THE POPULAR HATTER,
New and Old Styles in great variety, at
City Hall Hat and Cap Emporium,
CITY HALL, TRENTON, N. J. 1060

J. W. BOND. W. A. BOND.
J. W. BOND & SON,
PLUMBERS,
Gas and Steam Fitters,
No. 2 Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.
The largest assortment of GAS FIXTURES in the city. Orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. 740

A. J. WALKER.
CLOTHING HOUSE,
AND
Merchant Tailor,
N. W. Corner of Broad and Factory Sts.,
TRENTON, N. J. 755

Fame Clothing Hall.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
EQUAL TO CUSTOM MAKE.
At the Very Lowest Prices!
L. GOLDBERG,
1017 26 E. State Street, Trenton, N. J.

For Sale.
FIRST QUALITY improved Iowa lands, will exchange for Bristol property. Enquire at this office.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

From the Rural New Yorker.

EATING BREAD AND MILK.

The daintiest, prettiest picture
'Twas ever my lot to see,
Was one of four little children,
On a door-stone vis-a-vis;
With eyes as bright as diamonds,
And hair as soft as silk,
Out of an old-fashioned porringer
Eating bread and milk.

In the back-ground, near the door,
Sit the father and the mother;
And when the laugh goes round
They glance at one another.
What need is there for speech?
The eye so much hath said;
As they watch the little children
Eating milk and bread.

The household pet, old Bounce,
Is sleeping in the clover,
And in his dreams again
The hunt he's living over;
Whene'er the spoons click on the dish
He lifts his shaggy head,
And seems to say, "I envy you
Your sweet new milk and bread."

Through the trees, the low sun-shadows
Were sifting here and there,
Lighting up each winsome face,
With a beauty rich and rare;
While the tired birds came trooping
To leaf-cots overhead,
Softly twittering good-night
To the girls with milk and bread.

What artist hand can catch
The smile-light, coming, going?
Or tint the restless tresses
On the dimpled shoulders flowing?
Or give the arching lip
So fine a shade of red,
As it takes a sip of milk,
And then a bit of bread?

Oh, happy little dreamers
Upon that door-stone step—
No shade of care has crossed
Their sunny paths as yet.
Oh, would their lives might ever be
So free from care and dread
As now, while twilight gathers,
Eating milk and bread.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

TEMPERANCE.

NO. VI.

Adulteration was the subject of our last article. It was shown that adulteration of all kinds of liquors was carried on to so vast an extent, that it was difficult, if not impossible, to obtain any kind of liquor that can be relied upon for medical purposes.

The business of making adulterated liquors has been so simplified that men of no education, who hardly know what chemistry is, can become adepts at in a very short time,—they can manufacture brandy, wine, gin, whiskey, &c., so skillfully as to deceive the most practical inspector of liquors.

Dr. Cox, of Cincinnati, a practical chemist, relates the following circumstance: "A respectable firm of that city, whom he well knew, had purchased in the city of New York, a cask, of what they believed to be, very superior brandy. One day the Dr. called at their counting-house when they said to him: 'Dr. we have some brandy now which we think you can't find fault with; it is the genuine article and cost so much per gallon.' 'Well!' said the Dr., 'it ought to be good at that price; let me see it.' They brought some in a glass, he examined it carefully, and tasted it several times, remarking 'that looks well and tastes well—you have probably not been imposed upon this time—likely it is the genuine article, but give me some in a bottle and I'll try it and let you know the result.' He took it away, analyzed it carefully, and in a few days returned to the counting-house and remarked: 'that brandy is spurious after all,—there's not a drop of the genuine article in it!' The merchants, of course were amazed, and said: 'are you sure of it? Have you not made some mistake?' 'Not the least,' said he; 'here is the analysis, see for yourselves.' They examined it, and said: 'can this be relied upon.' The Dr. answered 'certainly.' They were indignant, and asked 'what can we do about it? we have given our note for this liquor, and we presume it must be paid.' 'Not at all,' said the Dr., 'refuse to pay, and let the holder of it sue, and when the suit comes on, call for me.' They did so, and the magistrate decided in their favor, and the note was not paid."

Numerous cases of a similar character could be adduced, all going to show that the highest priced liquors are often counterfeits, and that the oldest and most respectable liquor dealers are either imposed upon themselves, or they impose upon others.

Numerous facts of a similar kind could easily be adduced, but we have said enough to convince any considerate and reasonable man who is prompted to drink any of the ordinary alcoholic beverages, that he knows not what he is about to drink.

Let all drinkers, but especially all young men who are beginning to drink, stop and consider.

Let the youth who is just creating an appetite for stimulants by drinking lager beer, champagne and claret, stop and consider. Let him, as he takes the glass and is about to lift it to his lips, look at it and seriously ask himself what is this? am I sure it is what I have paid for, may it not be a sham, a mass of pernicious drugs and can I drink it, whether genuine or false, with safety to myself?

Many a youth who is now walking in the council of the ungodly and standing in the way of sinners, and is fast preparing for a drunkard's grave might be saved to himself, his family and society, if he would only stop and prayerfully consider the solemn admonition: "No drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of God." P.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

POTATOES FOR SEED.

BY WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

During the late meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, while the subject of potatoes was under discussion, the matter of seed was fully talked upon, in the course of which, considerable difference of opinion was found to exist, principally upon the question of the size and quantity of seed to be used. Upon this point, it was urged that good sized potatoes should be invariably used, being cut in two, and two or three pieces put in each hill, and in support of this practice, it was urged that the result would be upon the principle that, "Like produces like," and therefore, the produce will be more likely to be good sized potatoes than if small ones are planted.

Such reasoning sounds well, were it not somewhat contradicted in practice, which has been recently introduced in consequence of the use of some new varieties, which being brought to the notice of farmers with superior recommendations, and held at extravagant prices, has necessitated the minute division of large potatoes, and not only that, but also the use of very small ones, also divided to a single eye, notwithstanding which good sized tubers have been obtained, and that, too, in good quantities.

Nor has this practice yet developed any disposition in the potato to deteriorate. Some other cause of deterioration, either of quality or size, must then be sought after. Is it not reasonable then to suppose that the same rules hold good throughout the vegetable kingdom in the matter of deterioration? This being admitted, it then remains to discover the general causes of deterioration.

Among these can be classed, first, the maturity of the seed used, and upon this point, no argument is necessary, since the observation of any farmer has been abundantly sufficient to prove the same.

How often when immature seed has been placed in the ground, has the coming plant exhibited a sickly, weak growth, and thereby produced deteriorated seed, which if again planted, will produce like results.

Another cause of deterioration is the want of proper cultivation. It matters little how mature or perfect the seed may be, if the cultivation of the same is insufficient; since this, too, will produce disastrous results. Because bad cultivation prevents a proper development of both the plant and the seed. Still another cause of deterioration exists in the condition of the soil, either in its mechanical condition, or the want of some element necessary to the full development of the plant. Now for the application of these principles. In the first place, if a potatoe is fully matured, it possesses perfect germ principles of the future plant in a small tuber, as small as in a larger one, so that this point being settled, it becomes necessary to determine the maturity of the potatoe, before deterioration can be attributed to size. In fact it can probably be proved by experiment, that in case a large potatoe which was immature when planted, and another small, but fully matured, also be planted on the same ground, the result of the same would be better potatoes in the latter case than in the former. It is always best to seek for correct causes, reasoning from general principles, rather than to jump at conclusions which may have no application to the real case in question.

As a general rule, farmers are not enough given to experimenting and the recording of results, or perhaps take the results of one trial as a fixed fact, when in truth it is only an exception to a general rule which a series of experiments would discover.

A petition has been sent to the Constitutional Convention of Missouri asking that the free school system be abandoned in that State. Curiously enough this petition is signed by quiet, honest tax-payers of the rural districts and country towns—the very class of men who most closely observe the working of the school system, and for whose special benefit it is said to be established. They say the system in Missouri is a failure, and cite the expense of ten years to prove it such. They declare that the time of the pupils is taken up with the ornamental branches and the ologies to the neglect of the studies which are really educational; that the school taxes are very high; that the expenditures are kept secret from the people, and that the schools cost more than they produce. *The Illinois State Register* says of this matter: "Whether the indictment against the schools in Missouri is true we know not, but it well may be, since it is quite true against the schools in Illinois, where the same system is in vogue. The failure of our school system is notorious, palpable, and undeniable. After all the money paid, which is known to be not less than $9,000,000 per year in this State, the schools fail to produce ready writers, clear speakers, or accurate mathematicians. The public school pupils, who are now enjoying their Summer vacation, do not speak English, but a patois made up of the 'niggerisms' of the Southern dialect and the provincialisms of New York, New Jersey, and New England. They cannot write readily or legibly. They cannot 'cipher' expertly or correctly, and they cannot read to the understanding of their hearers or their own. These are facts which can be tested by any parent at his own home, and they are facts which certify to the sickening truth that our school system is a failure, and which not only create opposition to the school system, but which give that opposition strength."

HUMAN NATURE IN DOGS.—It is said that monkeys dislike to be laughed at; and dogs sometimes evince the same aversion to serving as the butt of human ridicule. A writer gives the following instance: A dog of his acquaintance had a fondness for catching flies on the window-panes; but, if rallied when unsuccessful in the effort, betrayed the greatest annoyance. On one occasion, the writer purposely laughed immoderately every time the dog failed to capture his game; and it so happened that he failed several times in succession—being, as the writer believes, disconcerted by the derision his ill-success called forth. Finally, he became so distressed that he actually feigned to catch the fly, going through all the appropriate actions with his lips and tongue, and afterward rubbing the floor with his neck as if to kill his victim. When the whole performance was concluded, he looked up at the writer with a triumphant air of success. So well did the dog simulate the entire process, that, had not the fly still remained on the window to convict him of conceit, his ruse would have been undiscovered. When, however, his attention was called to the fly, as well as to the absence of any remnants of one upon the floor, he saw that his hypocrisy was understood, and slunk away under some furniture, as if exceedingly ashamed of himself.

Prof. E. L. Youmans says in regard to spelling: "When a child enters school there should be no break in its earlier mental unfolding; but this is just what generally occurs. Instead of going on with its normal mental exercises, it is turned off into artificial mental exercises. Instead of still employing its thought mainly upon the properties and relations of things, symbols are substituted for things, and the whole action of the mind becomes a manipulation of symbols. The memory is not only loaded with verbal signs, but these are arbitrary and contradictory; and an accuracy is exacted in retaining them which consumes an immense proportion of the time, and after working great mental mischief, generally ends in failure. Tolerable spelling is, of course, an important thing, but we do not believe in dwarfing or stupefying the mind to gain it. Let it be taught incidentally and in subordination to the regular exercise of the higher faculties, and the end will be better served than by trying to make it the prime accomplishment of education. Perhaps, in regard to so fundamental a reform, but little is to be expected from the present generation of teachers; but, happily for the hopes of humanity, there is an arrangement by which the present generation of teachers is destined to be taken out of the way."

And old lady in Jefferson county acquired the habit of using morphia for relief from the pains of a tumor. Her family vainly dissuaded her, and at last united in deceiving her by substituting carefully prepared potato starch in morphia bottles. She used this article fifteen years until the day of her death, often complaining that it was an inferior article, though her physician declared it all right. He gave her Dover's powders once during an illness, but she could not rest until she took some of the starch morphia.

The occupants of six hundred shanties along the lines of New York railroads make a living by planting corn and potatoes between the rails and the fences. It is said that 900 acres are cultivated in this way.

Bristol.

Wood's Price List.

BEST CALICO, 7 cts.; 4 clasp Corsets, 50 cts., splendid Muslin, 10 cts.; Sailor Hats—trimmed, 65 cts., Gents' double-heel mixed Half-Hose, 10 cts., Ladies' Skirts, 50 cts.; Ladies' all linen Handkerchiefs, 7 cts.; Gents' all linen, large size, hemmed and ironed, 12½ cts; Linen for pants, 20 cts; Mosquito Netting, 40 cts. a piece, or 7 cts. a yard, for green; Pocket Books with locks, 12 cts; Oil Chromos, 4 cts.; quart bottles Ink, 12 cts., Envelopes, 4 cts. a pack—white or yellow; State Pencils, five for 1 ct.; Pins, 3 cts. a paper; Skirt Braid, 5 cts; Satin stripe Grenadine, 12 cts.; Ladies' Leather Belts, 16 cts.; rubber-top Lead Pencils, 3 cts.; Olive Soap, 4 cts.; a large lot of Sheet Music, usual price 25c., 50c. and $1.00, we will sell for 12 cts. a piece, or $1.00 per dozen; Coates' and Clarke's Cotton, 6 cts.; Huckleberries, 12 cts. per can; 3 lb cans Tomatoes, two for 25 cts; Navy Blue Shirts, $1.37. A large line of Embroideries at half the usual price. We guarantee everything we sell, and will exchange anything which is not what we represent. We have facilities for purchasing goods which no other store in this vicinity possesses, and sell cheaper than can be bought in the city—but for CASH,—we will not trust.

J. H. WOOD, 58 Mill Street,
BRISTOL, PA.

Agent for Peerless Paper Patterns Company.—Best styles and good fits. 933

J. HARRISON TOMLINSON,

DEALER IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Sewing Machines.

Machines from auction—good as new, at less than half the price of new machines.

Market Street, first door above Cedar,

BRISTOL, PA.

1 WEED MACHINE, in good order.........$20 00
1 SINGER, Family Improved................ 20 00
1 HOWE, good as new........................ 35 00
1 BUTTONHOLE AMERICA, almost new.. 35 00
and other new machines at a heavy discount for cash.
Old machines taken in trade at a liberal valuation 971

NOTICE.

Why go so meanly dressed, when

Pettit Sells Clothing

FOR HALF PRICE.

Fine Black Coats selling from $5 to $9, Pantaloons from $2 to $5. Vests given away. Shawls from 75c. to $2.50, Scarfs, Calicoes, Dress Goods, &c., at proportionately low prices. Give me a call. **GEO E. PETTIT,** Cedar Street, above Walnut, Bristol, Pa.
N. B.—Parties can select from sample any kind of garment desired. Orders filled within twenty-four hours' notice. 1019

CHARLES WOLLARD,

Contractor & Builder,

Washington St., bet. Cedar & Wood Sts., BRISTOL, PA.

HOUSES BUILT BY CONTRACT,
and all kinds of Carpenter Work promptly executed.
☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. 600

Bristol.

M. A. WALMSLEY,

SAYS HE HAS

A few more of those

CHOICE HAMS

LEFT.

Also, LAMB'S TONGUES.
FRENCH OLIVES,
CHOW CHOW, in Mustard, by the quart.
CROSS & BLACKWELL'S, in pints.
CHOW CHOW (Onions and Mixed Pickles.
HONEY.
TOMATO KETCHUP.
CAN TOMATOES, A No. 1.
CAN CORN, Mountain Sweet, Winslow and Triumph.
FRESH BAY LOBSTER, in cans.
CAN OYSTERS.
CAN SALMON.
CAN TABLE PEACHES.
CAN CHERRIES.
CAN APRICOTS.
CAN PINE APPLE.
DRIED FRUITS of all kinds.
OAT MEAL, HOMINY and BARLEY.

And—but we will not itemize more. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. 623

B. F. ALLEN,

42 Radcliffe St., corner of Mulberry,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, &C.

JUST RECEIVED—A FULL LINE OF

Spring Dress Goods,

Which is offered at the most reasonable cash prices.
Also,

FLOWERS of every description

Constantly on hand. Fifty per cent less than usual price.

A full line of PLAIN AND FANCY

GROCERIES.

Foreign and Domestic Fruits. Tomatoes 12½ cents per can.

N. B.—We also call the attention of the public to a fine assortment of ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES, only 50 cents per pair. 1001

Dorrance Street Ahead.

THE PLACE TO BUY THE

BEST MEATS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

IS AT

R. SNYDER & SON'S,

Dorrance Street between Wood and Pond,
BRISTOL, PA.

CANNED FRUITS,

Vegetables in Season,

HAMS, SHOULDERS, DRIED BEEF, MACKERAL, NOTIONS, &c.

A Choice Quality of

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Always on hand.

All goods delivered free. 761

J. V. FOSTER,

NO. 33 MILL STREET, BRISTOL,

DEALER IN

DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES,

AND

Provisions.

A full line of fine Groceries and Vegetables in season.

☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange. 611

Groceries & Provisions.

A Child can Buy as Cheap as a Man.

GEORGE C. GILLINGHAM,

At the Old Established

Grocery, Provision & Notion Store,

Dorrance St., bet. Wood & Pond Sts,

Respectfully informs his friends that he still lives and is prepared to furnish his customers with good Groceries and Provisions which in quality and price will compare favorably with anything in the market.
Also a good assortment of Notions, &c., on hand.
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES in their season. 609

REMOVAL.

P. O. HUTCHINS

Would inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the Corner of

Wood and Market Streets,

where he will continue to keep on hand an assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, Dried and Canned Fruits; also Confectioneries and Notions, Tobacco and Cigars. Fruits and Vegetables in their season.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 610

At J. Milnor's Store,

Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,

Can always be found a full line of

Fine Groceries and Provisions,

consisting in part of

DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,
And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line. 24

ADOLPH MITCHEL,

Dealer in

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Lock No. 2, on Canal,
BRISTOL, PA.

A general assortment of fine Groceries cheap for cash. Give us a call. 1030

HENRY MORTON,

DEALER IN

Confectionery and Ice Cream,

Mill Street,

ADJOINING THE RAILROAD HOTEL.

BALLS, Fairs, Parties and Festivals, furnished with Ice Cream at short notice, cheaper than the cheapest. Flowers of all kinds constantly on hand. 1001

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD,

Bread, Pie and Fancy Cake BAKER,

Foot of Bath Street, near Canal Bridge,
BRISTOL, PA.

BALLS, Parties, Fairs and Festivals, furnished with ICE CREAM and FANCY CAKES at short notice and on reasonable terms. WEDDING CAKES baked and iced to order. 981

S. WARWICK'S

Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,

WASHINGTON STREET,

(Between Pond and Wood), BRISTOL, PA.

Oysters served in any style with promptness, and delivered to any part of town at short notice. 668

A. K. HOFF'S

BREAD, PIE AND FANCY CAKE BAKERY,

NO. 28 MILL STREET,

Second door above Cedar, BRISTOL, PA.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. 1020

THE INDEPENDENT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY effects insurance on Real and Personal Property, on the strictly mutual principle, in Bristol and parts adjacent.

GEORGE W. RHAWN, President.
WATSON COMLY (Byberry P. O.), Sec'y and Treas.
JOSHUA V. BUCKMAN, Agent, Bristol.
509

Newportville.

Z. TAYLOR BLINN,

Cigar Manufacturer,

NEWPORTVILLE, PA.

CIGARS of all kinds constantly on hand. Give me a call, and I guarantee you satisfaction both in quality and price. Special attention paid to orders. 973

SAMUEL GOSLIN,

DEALER IN

HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS,

Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Sausage Cutters, &c.

I make my Sausage Cutter a specialty, believing it to cut more meat in the same time than any other Chopper for the same amount of money invested.

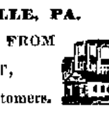
REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to.

Newportville, Bucks County, Pa. 672

NEWPORTVILLE

FLOUR MILLS.

NEWPORTVILLE, PA.



FLOUR FRESH GROUND FROM THE BEST WHEAT,
Promptly delivered to Customers.

SEEDS:

Such as TIMOTHY and CLOVER, constantly on hand at the most reasonable prices.
Cash paid for all kinds of Grain, at market prices, such as Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, &c.

I. C. FETTER.
651 **Newportville, Pa.**

LOOK HERE!

THE BEST STYLES IN THE COUNTY.

W. W. ROSE

HAS NOW ON HAND A HEAVY STOCK OF

CARRIAGES,

consisting of all

The Latest New York Patterns.
SHOO FLIES,
TRACK SULKEYS,
TROTTING WAGONS,
SUNSHADES, FALLING TOPS,
GERMANTOWNS AND
JAGGER WAGONS.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to inspect my stock 60

Miscellaneous.

STEAMBOAT

JOHN A. WARNER.

On and after Wednesday, March 17, the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will leave Chestnut Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. Returning leave Bristol at 7.00 A M. and 1 P. M., Burlington at 7.25 A. M., and 4.10 P. M. Fare 25 cents Excursion, 40 cents 913

STEAMBOAT

TWILIGHT.

On and after, Monday, May 17th, 1875, the Steamboat TWILIGHT will leave Chestnut Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M., for Burlington, Bristol and Florence, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia and Beverly. Returning—Leave Florence at 10 o'clock, and Bristol at 10½ touching at all the above landings; on the 4 o'clock trip only to Bristol, leaving there at 5. Fare 25 cents. Excursion 40 cents. 925

Pennsylvania Railroad.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

On and after May 23, 1874,

Trains to and from Bristol Station

For Philadelphia.

Kensington Depot, **7:00, 7:15, 8:26, 9:04** A. M., **12:28, 4:06, 7:21**, and **10:05** P. M. On Sundays, **12:28** and **5:27** P. M. West Phila Depot, at **3:27, 6:02**, and **9:51** A. M., **2:53, 5:11, 6:45**, and **9:38** P. M. On Sundays, **6:02** A. M., and **9:38** P. M.

For New York.

At **1:16, 7:38, 8:15, 9:21**, and **11:47** A. M., **2:24, 3:34, 4:30, 6:18**, and **7:19** P. M. Sunday trains **9:21** A.M., **4:31** and **7:49** P. M.

For Trenton.

At **7:38, 8:15, 9:21, 11:09**, and **11:47** A. M., **2:24, 2:50, 3:34, 4:03, 4:31, 5:03, 6:02, 6:18, 7:19**, and **9:06** P. M. On Sundays **9:21** A. M. and **2:50 4:31 7:19** P. M.

☞ The 7 38, 11 09, A. M., 4.03, and 6.05 P. M. trains connect with Belvidere Division

From Philadelphia.

Leaves Kensington Depot, at **6:55**, and **10:15** A.M., **2:00, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20**, and **8:20** P. M. On Sundays, **6:15** A. M., and **2:00** P. M. West Philadelphia Depot, at **8:30** and **11:00** A. M., and **1:35, 3:30, 3:45, 5:30** and **7:00** P. M. and **12:00** night. On Sundays, **8:30**. A. M. **3:45. 7:00.** P. M.

From New York.

At **7:00, 8:35**, and **9:25** A. M., **12:25, 2:55, 4:05**, and **6:55** P. M.

From Trenton.

At **6:40, 8:00, 8:40**, and **9:25** A. M., **12:00** M., **2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:24, 6:55, 9:14** and **9:40** P. M. On Sundays, **12** noon, **5:00**, and **9:14** P. M.

From Philadelphia, Westward.

Trains leave West Philadelphia for Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, at 8.00, A. M., and 12 40, 7.30, P. M., daily, except Sunday, and 8.10, 10.30 and 11.55, P. M., daily.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, the Oil Regions and Erie, at 12.40 and and 11 55, P. M.

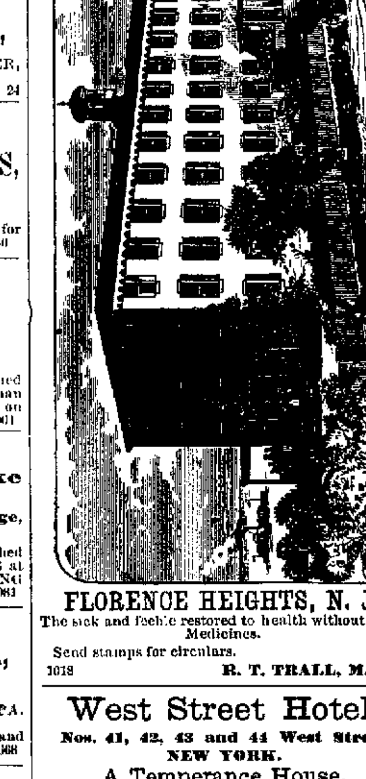
For Harrisburg, Elmira, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., at 7.20, A. M.

A Through Passenger Train, especially for parties moving westward, leaves Philadelphia at 12.05 A M., daily, except Monday. For passage by this train, application should be made to Francis Funk, Agent, 116 Market Street, Philadelphia, where first-class and emigrant tickets can be obtained.

For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

F. THOMSON, Gen. Manager, D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
G. W. BARKER, Supt. N. Y. Division.
F. W. JACKSON,
60 Gen. Supt U. R. R. of N. J. Division.

HYGEIAN HOME,



FLORENCE HEIGHTS, N. J.

The sick and feeble restored to health without Drug Medicines.

Send stamps for circulars.

1018 **R. T. TRALL, M. D.**

West Street Hotel,

Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 West Street, NEW YORK.

A Temperance House,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Rooms 50 and 75 cents per day. Charges very moderate. The best meats and vegetables in the market. Best Beds in the city.
673 **B. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.**

$5 to $20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. 832

LADIES, TAKE NOTICE!

MRS. J. SINGLETON, NO. 40 MARKET STREET, has bought Mrs. M. A. Rankin out in the Hair Business, and is now prepared to take your combings and make them up to your order in SWITCHES, PLAITS, PUFFS, CURLS, &c.

Will also renew DRESS MAKING in connection with the hair business. Being grateful for past favors, I will be thankful for future patronage.

MRS. J. SINGLETON,
831 No. 40 Market street, Bristol, Pa.

Bristol.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,

MILL STREET,

NEXT TO CANAL BRIDGE, BRISTOL, PA.

1875. SUMMER 1875.

Summer Dress Goods in great variety.

HERNANIS, GRENADINES, LINENS, LAWNS AND PERCALES.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

FRENCH MUSLINS, SWISS MUSLINS,
NAINSOOK MUSLINS, PLAIN MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC MUSLINS, WHITE PIQUES.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FRINGES,
RIBBONS, HOSIERY, KID GLOVES,
SUN UMBRELLAS AND FANS.

Stamping and Pinking.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT Complete.

Agent in Bristol, for the sale of

E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PAPER PATTERNS & REMINGTON'S SEWING MACHINE.
910

1874. Fall and Winter. 1874.

CABEEN & BEATTY

Invite attention to their Well Selected Stock of New

DRESS GOODS,

WHICH COMPRISE THE NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF THE SEASON.

We offer SPECIAL BARGAINS in

Black Alpacas, Mohairs, and Brilliantines.

LARGE STOCK OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SUITINGS.

Black Beavers, Water Proofs in all colors.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

Shawls—both long and square.

MERINO UNDERWEAR, for both great and small, in great variety.

Groceries! Groceries!

BOTH PLAIN AND FANCY, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 780

MRS. J. MERRICK BROWN,

No. 45 Mill Street, Three doors below Wood Street.

Having made my purchases at the very lowest cash prices, I will sell as low as can be purchased in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

DRESS GOODS,

Trimmings, Embroideries, Laces,

A FULL LINE OF ALPACAS, &c.

GENTS, LADIES AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

Complete assortment of RIBBONS, all widths and shades. Also a great variety of HUMAN HAIR, IMITATION GOODS, CURLS, FRIZZES, ROLLS and BRAIDS. Combings made up into any form. Also, WHITMAN'S CHOICE CONFECTIONERY.

AGENT FOR THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

The very best, quietest and lightest running. EACH MACHINE FULLY WARRANTED. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ *SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES AND OIL.* 622

Boatman's Grocery Store,

LOCK NO. 3, ON CANAL.

LEWIS WOOLMAN.

EVERYTHING IN THE BOATING LINE, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. 891

CHARLES W. OSMOND,

Bread and Cake Baker,

NO. 101 MILL STREET, East Side Canal Bridge,
920 **BRISTOL, PA.**

Miscellaneous.

CYRUS HILLBORN. H. C. WORSTALL.

HILLBORN & WORSTALL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE IRON AND STEEL,

WOODEN-WARE, Tin-Ware and Slate Mantels, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, French and American Window Glass, Putty, Fertilizers, Cement, Calcined Plaster, Marble Dust, Building Sand, Spokes, Felloes, Hubs, and manufacturers of Fifth-Wheels. Agents for Laflin & Rand's Powder Company. **NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.** 1041

EDWIN OSMOND,

BREAD AND CAKE BAKER,

Newtown, Pa.

CONFECTIONERY AND FRUITS,
STRAWBERRIES, &c.

Give us a call. 1043

CORNELL & BLAKER,

(Successors to Roberts & Feaster,)
NEWTOWN, PA.,

Dealers in

COOKING and PARLOR STOVES, Heaters, Ranges, and all kinds of Tin, Copper and Hollow Ware. Tin Roofing and Spouting executed promptly. Water Rams, Cisterns, and Lead Pipe furnished, and Plumbing executed 901

PAXSON PURSEL,

NEWTOWN, PA.,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Advertises by selling goods cheap, and only pays for this space for the benefit of the paper 985

WILLIAM R. DELANEY,

Manufacturer of

Wagons and Carriages,

BROWNSBURG, PA.

REPAIRING neatly and promptly attended to. The public is invited to give me a call. 1061

BOUTCHER & SIMONS,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, COAL,

Wood, Lime, Fertilizers, Etc.,

Cornwell's Depot.

BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds on hand, or furnished to order.
COAL of the best qualities, and lowest rates.

Agents for

West Philadelphia Drove Yard Manure,

Sold by the car load, and the cheapest manure in market. Also, HORSE STABLE MANURE.

E. W. BOUTCHER,
T. B. SIMONS,
668 Cornwell's Depot.

New Machine Shop.

E. S. BANES & BROTHER,

General Machinists

AND

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of all who use machinery to facilitate their work, to our improved tools for Repairing all kinds of Machinery.

WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Shop: Dorrance Street, west of Railroad, BRISTOL. 914

JOSEPH WILDMAN,

Manufacturer of

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES,

OXFORD VALLEY PA.,

REPAIRING AND PAINTING neatly and promptly attended to. The public are invited to inspect our stock. 1054

J. C. BROWN,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

Carriages and Wagons,

EMILIE, PA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING. Give us a call. 1053

Established 1847.
JESSE L. STACKHOUSE. WM. M. STACKHOUSE.

J. L. STACKHOUSE & SON,

EMILIE, PA.,

Dealers in

Drugs and Medicines,

Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes, and all articles usually kept by druggists generally.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. 1051

"MAGNOLIA" FLOUR MILLS.

J. R. MOON,

Dealer in

Flour, Feed, Grain, &c.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR A Specialty. 1056

DR. JAMES B. CANBY,

DENTIST,

Attleboro', Pa.

GRADUATE of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, inserts Artificial Teeth with scientific and mechanical accuracy, and an artistic taste not to be excelled. Patients waited upon at their residences, when desired, without additional charge.
1042

JOHN ROBERTS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

WAGONS,

MECHANICSVILLE, (BYBERRY),
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

☞ Repairing and Painting a specialty. 1070

JAMES JENKS,

Harness Maker,

ATTLEBOROUGH, PA.,

HAS on hand heavy and light Harness, Blankets, Whips, Horse Collars, Curry Combs, &c. Also, HARNESS HARDWARE of all kinds. 818

Burlington, N. J.

A NEW ENTERPRISE!

BURLINGTON MACHINE WORKS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their many friends and the public that having fitted up a shop in J. T. Severns & Sons' Mill Building, they are now ready to execute all kinds of

MACHINE REPAIRING,

Engine, Factory or Agricultural.

ALSO, TO FIT UP FACTORIES WITH POWER,
SHAFTING, PULLIES, HANGINGS, AND ALL OTHER REQUISITES.

All work will be done at low rates, shortest possible time, and guaranteed.

J. MATTSON & CO.,
Practical Engineers and Machinists,
911 Post Office Box 197, BURLINGTON, N. J.

Bristol.

E. G. HARRISON,

Real Estate and Insurance Agency,

CONVEYANCING AND SURVEYING,

No. 44 Mill Street,
356 **BRISTOL, PA.**

JOSEPH SINGLEY,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

LAFAYETTE STREET,

Between Pond and Railroad, BRISTOL, PA.

Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. Patronage solicited. 1002

CASPER ULLERICH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 29 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

LADIES, Misses and Children's Shoes, Gentlemen's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, heavy and fine, all selling cheap for cash.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. First class work made to order and satisfaction guaranteed. 636

CARPETS

Washed and Scoured for Five Cents per Yard;

AT

Livingston Mills,

BRISTOL PA. 402

WILLIAM TERNESON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The finest and latest Styles of work for Ladies and Gents. FIRST CLASS BOOTS made a specialty. SOLE LEATHER and UPPERS of all descriptions constantly on hand and to be had at city prices.
Store at **Corner Mill & Pond Sts.,**
602 **BRISTOL, PA.**

FURNITURE

Re-upholstered and Varnished;

HOUSE PAINTING; also
WALL PAPER Sized and Varnished.

Special care given to China Glossing.

JOHN F. McMILLAN,
Radcliffe Street, rear of Presbyterian Church,
297 BRISTOL.

New Market House

BY

DAVID G. MICHENER,

No. 103 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.,

(East side of Canal Bridge.)

Excellent Beef, Sausage, &c., constantly on hand, cheaper than the cheapest.
895

MEAT! MEAT!

MILTON WEBSTER,

AT THE

Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,

KEEPS always on hand a large supply of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, &c. Also, Smoked Hams, Bologna Sausage, Smoked Shoulders, and Prepared Meats of all kinds.
☞ Special inducements given cash customers. 931

S. TAYLOR,

[LATE OF THE FIRM OF GRACE & TAYLOR.]

House and Decorative Painter,

PAPER HANGER, ETC.,

GRAINING AND PAPER HANGING made a specialty, and executed in any part of the county on the shortest notice. The best materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.
All orders should be addressed to **S. TAYLOR,**
708 **68 Radcliffe street, Bristol, Pa.**

W. GRACE,

[LATE OF THE FIRM OF GRACE & TAYLOR].

House, Sign,

And GENERAL DECORATIVE PAINTER,

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging.

FURNITURE Repaired, Grained and Varnished.
GRAINING on an entire new principle, for Halls, Dining-Rooms and Libraries, greatly superior to the old methods.
Graining and Paper Hanging made a specialty, and executed in any part of the country, on the shortest notice. Nothing used but the best materials. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Address orders to **W. GRACE,**
Cedar Street, between Franklin and Walnut,
704 BRISTOL, PA.

AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL,

PERSONS IN WANT OF

TINWARE

of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at

C. C. DOUGLASS'

Stove & Tinware Store.

ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best of terms. 63

CARRIAGES

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

Repairing, Painting and Varnishing.

WILSON RANDALL'S,

601 **Bath St., Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa.**

NOTICE TO WATER TAKERS.

Oakes & McGonigle,

PLUMBERS,

Gas and Steam Fitters,

MILL STREET,
Rear of Kinsey's Hardware Store,
BRISTOL, PA.

All the latest improvements in Faucets, Stop-Cocks, Circulating Boilers, Water Closet Attachments, Pantry Sinks, Bath Tubs, Dry Pans, &c., &c., Wind Mills, Force and Lift Pumps, Rams, &c.
GAS FIXTURES in all the latest designs, furnished at short notice. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. 790

R. HEPWORTH. A. COLLINS.

HEPWORTH & COLLINS,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

NO. 1 MARKET STREET,

Dealers in Hydrants, Wash Paves, Water Closets, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Bath Tubs, Lift and Force Pumps, and all articles of the trade. Iron Pipe for water, gas and steam. City and country orders promptly attended to.
P. S.—Please call and examine our stock of Gas Fixtures of the very latest design.
Office open daily from 6 to 8 P. M.
Please give us a call. 741

Which Plan is the Best?

THE COMMERCIAL

Insurance Company

INSURES DWELLING HOUSES, STORES,

&c., &c.,

(No hazardous risks taken.)

ON EITHER MUTUAL OR STOCK PLANS.

In the Mutual Plan the fees are fixed at a rate that will meet all expense and the average loss by fire. The policies being liable to assessment in case of extra losses.

The Stock Plan is upon the usual rates of Stock Companies, with no liability for assessment.

Full particulars given. Apply at office

No. 44 Mill Street,
BRISTOL, PA.

JAMES M. SLACK, PRESIDENT.
E. G. HARRISON, SECRETARY. 740

BURLINGTON

Marble Works,

BROAD STREET,

Opposite Railroad Depot.
G. F. COLEMAN,
1038 Proprietor.

JOHN CRAFT,

Carriage Builder,

44 WEST BROAD-STREET,

BURLINGTON, N. J.

A LARGE assortment of first-class and second-hand Carriages for sale or exchange. First-class work only. Repairing neatly attended to.
1061

J. H. IRWIN,

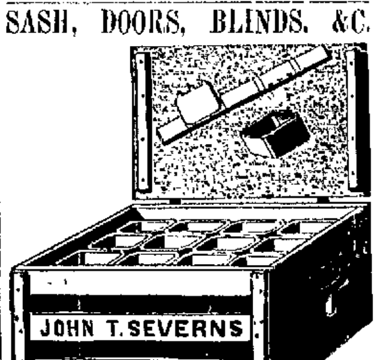
PLUMBER,

Gas & Steam Fitter,

No. 31 High Street, Burlington, N. J.

Hydrants, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Water Closets, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, and all articles of the trade. Lead and Iron Pipe Work for Water, Gas and Steam. City and country orders promptly attended to. 667

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &C.



We have added to our PLANING MILL AND LUMBER BUSINESS

A LARGE STOCK OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, SHUTTERS, AND FRAMES,

Which we are prepared to furnish Carpenters and Builders at the Lowest Market Rates.
We are also prepared to furnish Estimates for all kinds of Extra Work in Pine or Hard Woods.

SASH: Glazed or Unglazed.
BRACKETS,

Scroll Sawing & Wood Mouldings.

Builders will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Burlington Fruit Box

PRICES.

60 qt. crates and boxes, iron bound, $3 60;
48 qt do. do. do. $2.75,
36 qt do. do. do. $2.15.—[with 60 pints, $2 45
32 qt. crates and boxes, iron bound, $1.60;
36 qt. do. do. without iron, $1.85,—[with 60 pints, $2 10
32 qt. do. do. do. do. $1.60;
24 qt. do. do. do. do. $1.50.—[with 40 pints, $1.70.
☞ Quart boxes $2 50 per hundred.
Pint do. $2 00 do do.
25 cts. per hundred extra for packing.

J. T. SEVERNS & SON,

West Delaware Avenue,
BURLINGTON, N. J.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. 912

Bristol.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

R. TRUDGEN & SON,

No. 25 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.,

PAPER HANGERS

AND

UPHOLSTERERS.

Dealers in New and Second-Hand

FURNITURE.

A large selection of WALL PAPERS constantly on hand, lower than city prices.
Furniture Repaired and Varnished, Chairs Recaned, Carpets cut and laid, Bell Hanging, &c.
Country trade promptly attended to.
Thankful for past favors, we would ask for a continuance of same. All orders should be addressed to **R. TRUDGEN & SON,**
846 **No. 25 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.**

H. M. WRIGHT,

No. 25 BATH STREET BRISTOL, PA.,

DEALER IN

LUMBER of all descriptions,
COAL, well picked, screened, and under cover
WOOD, cut ready for use;
BRICK, BAR SAND,
Calcined PLASTER, CEMENT,
Lime, Hair, Chimney-Tops, Cord Wood, &c.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
FERTILIZERS of all kinds constantly on hand. 656

JOSEPH S. PEIRCE,

WASHINGTON STREET, BRISTOL PA.,

DEALER IN

COAL,
WOOD,
LIME,
SAND,
BRICK,
Curb & Building Stone,

TERRA COTTA PIPES,

Chimney Tops,

Garden Vases in variety.

Bristol Mills.

FLOUR, FEED, LUMBER, COAL, &c.

ROGERS BROTHERS,

Successors to J. & A. Dorrance.

Flour

Fresh ground from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers.

Feed

of all kinds constantly on hand and ground to order.

Lumber.

Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of all grades; Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts, &c.
☞ Sawed Hemlock Fencing of the best quality.

Bills for large, long or odd sized timber cut at our

SAW MILL

at the shortest notice from selected logs and at the lowest prices.

PLANING MILL.

Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Siding, &c. of the different grades, constantly on hand and made to order, which our facilities enable us to sell at very reasonable prices.

SHINGLES

In all the varieties as to size, quality and price, so that our customers cannot fail to be suited.

COAL

Of the different sizes kept dry under our sheds, well screened and free from slate and dust.

WOOD

Ready Sawed for Summer use and very cheap. CEDAR RAILS lower than usual.

Grain Bought

At the Bristol Mills, and the highest market price paid.
471 **ROGERS BROTHERS.**

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